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WILL THERE BE A UNITED INDIA AGAIN?

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SHORT STORY

By B. L. JACOT

This Joke Was Upon Him!

There was a goodish crowd that evening at the Barley Mow, and in one of those gaps in the conversation a young fellow by the name of Charlie Wragge turns to Miss Loveday, our barmaid, and he offers her his cigarette case. When she took a fag, he hands her, very polite, his box of matches.

When Miss Loveday pushed the box open a mouse jumped out—and you'd 'a thought they were killing pigs. It wasn't a real live mouse but one that came out on a spring and could be pushed back again for next time. But that didn't make no difference to Miss Loveday.

Charlie stood watching her nervous-like. "No offence meant. And none took, I hope. Just a practical joke."

The old man we all call Uncle Joe put his pint down firmly. "Charlie Wragge! You oughter have more sense."

Now, no one in the village would think of arguing with old Joe Sambourne. There's little he don't know about every one in the parish, or what's happened in Chipping Worsley for the last fifty years. He can tell you things about your own grandpa that your father never knew.

"A joke's a joke", he said. "And a practical joke's all right as long as it don't go wrong. There's no knowing where you'll end with practical joking—or how—as you'd well know if you were a bit older and remembered a gentleman we had here in the village—Mr. Osbourne."

Mr. Osbourne, said Uncle Joe, was an oldish gent, generally with a smile on his face. He was stout, and kindhearted, and full of fun. Bough Mrs. Rudwick's cottage and said he was going to finish his days here in the village.

It seems Mr. Osbourne was at the same college as the vicar, and the first time they met they talked about it, then Mr. Osbourne says he hopes to make friends with every one round, and gives the vicar a cigarette from his case and walks off.

After the vicar had smoked half the cigarette it went off bang and blacked his face like a nigger minstrel. Now, the vicar didn't say anything about this, because he thought, naturally enough, that something had got into the cigarette.

Soon after this, in the Barley Mow here, Mr. Osbourne had been standing us beer in the bar parlour when he suddenly stares out of the window at something in the sky, taking out a kind of telescope, and looking through that, too.

"What is it, Mr. Osbourne?" asks Bert Porson, the landlord.

"Se if you can see it!" says Mr Osbourne, and Bert Porson fixes his eye on the end of the telescope and looks here, there and everywhere. When he puts the telescope down to say he can't see anything, all the bar parlour bursts out laughing, for the end of the telescope has been blacked with soot and he's given himself a black eye.

Mr. Osbourne laughed the loudest of the lot.

That same esvening, Mr. Osbourne got Fred Ferris to smell the sprig of honeysuckle in his buttonhole. It seemed Mr. Osbourne had a bulb in his coat pocket, and when Fred put his nose on the honeysuckle he got a squirt of red ink shot at it.

But that was nothing compared to Mr. Osbourne's cottage. The money he'd spent fixing it up! And the way he'd roar with laughter at his jokes! There was a cair with a leg that fell off when you let yourself down into it; and another that yowled when you sat on it, as if you'd sat on the cat; and the door mat on rollers.

Of course, nobody could take offence because he meant well and you could see it gave him so much pleasure. He always caught new-comers with something, being so dignified and innocent and kindly-looking. Even if it was only handing them rubber matches that wouldn't strike, or sandwiches with the ham taken out and red flannel put in.

Well, as time went on, folk got to be pretty careful when Mr. Osbourne was around. If he offered to shake hands, or wanted to give anybody anything, you'd see folk move off, apologetic-like. The vicar wouldn have him at any of the meetings in the parish hall, because he knew that if Mr. Osbourne came, no one else would.

Of course, the vicar wasn't too pleased with Mr. Osbourne for, besides that cigarette, there was the time he took the vicar out in his car for a bathe. The vicar's swimming costume got lost out of the back of the car, and Mr. Osbourne lent him one, and, of course, it was a joke-costume that dissolved in water.

This was the time when Jack Mould, or some of his friends from Clebbury, took to chalking things up all over the place in the village here. Insulting remarks, and such—poor Jack Mould being a bit weak in the head. No one knew who's turn it was going to be next, so no wonder the vicar was worried.

Of course, we all know here in Chipping Worsley what the villagers are like over at Clebbury. Who wouldn't when a chimpanzee that escaped from a travelling menagerie was found working for a farmer at Clebbury who'd mistaken it for a local inhabitant. But the remarks chalked up in the village here started bad feelings.

I think the first one was: "Chipping Worsely—the place where they milk cows with spanners." No one saw who did it, and the writing was in block letters.

Then someone painted across the front door of the Barley Mow here: "After hours, try the back door." Bert Porson was furious, because not a drop has he ever sold after hours—except, of course, to those he could trust, including Sam Higgins, the policeman

But I was telling you about Mr. Osbourne, not about village idiots at Clebbury, only explaining that it was a worrying time, what with the police from Stratford being brought in, and every one looking suspiciously at every one else's handwriting.

Well, about the time Mr. Osbourne spent all that money on his car, one or two of the boys in the village here decided to have a joke on Mr. Osbourne. You see, when the boys from Clebbury painted on Mr. Osbourne's front door "Old Flat-feet," it made him laugh until he cried, so they thought he'd be bound to enjoy a good joke against himself.

Well, Mr. Osbourne had his car fitted up so that he could steer it with his feet under the dash, and when he was with a nervous passenger he could go along pretending to miss things by inches as if the car wouldn't steer properly, getting wilder-looking with each car they just missed hitting. In the end, when the pasgenger was almost having hysterics, Mr. Osbourne would pull off the steering-wheel and hand it to the passenger, saying: "I can't do anything with it, old boy. You have a try!"

Frank Barge was the first one Mr. Osbourne took out in his car, and it was Frank who thought up the joke.

Mr. Osbourne kept the key of the front door of his cottage under the thatch of his porch in a hole in the brickwork. When he came in at night, his house-keeper having gone he would reach up, put his arm into the hole, get the key and unlock the door. The boys had noticed this and they knew Mr. Osbourne had a horror of snakes, for he had fainted once when someone pulled a grass snake out of his pocket in the bar here.

When George Blagrove killed an adder in Rocky Lane, the joke came to Frank Barge in a flash. They took the dead adder and put it in the hole in the brickwork under Mr. Osbourne's porch, and arranged it so that its head stood up. And that night they hid in the front garden.

Well—Mr. Osbourne came up the path humming to himself, stopped under the porch and stretched his hand up. It was pitch dark and lateish. The cry he gave was terrible, for he put his hand on the snake's head. He shone his torch in the hole and saw the snake's head poised again to strike. Then he looked at his wrist and fell back like a sack on the crazy paving in a dead faint. On his wrist was a tooth-mark and blood.

Well, this wasn't the way the boys meant the poke to go When they saw the blood, at first they were scared. But Frank knew a dead adder couldn't bite so he looked into the hole and saw that Mr Osbourne had caught his wrist on a nail. They carried him inside the house, but nothing they could do would bring him round; so Georgie Watts went off on his bicycle for the doctor.

The doctor gave Mr. Osbourne an injection when he arrived and, sure enough, Mr. Osbourne opened his eyes. He took on something terrible, for nothing would convince him that the snake had not bitten him, and in a couple of minutes he was unconscious again. The doctor gave him another injection, as much as he dared, but it only brought Mr. Osbourne halfway round.

Half the village was up all night, trying to get Mr. Osbourne back to full consciousness, for the doctor said that Mr. Osbourne had decided he was going to die, and so he was dying—in spite of having nothing the matter with him.

Well, we walked him up and down and punched and tickled him and rolled him and played music to him and bawled at him, taking it turn and turn about. But by morning he was still the same, so the doctor slapped his face and told him his mother was dead. Mr. Osbourne's eyes flickered a bit. So the doctor shouted that he must wake up because a man from Scotland Yard wanted to see him about fraud in his income tax.

"Can anyone think of anything local?" said the doctor.

So Bert Porson bent over and yelled: "We know who's been doing all this writing on the walls! You're not going to get away with it."

Silly, of course, but something to say, anyway. Then, funnily enough, Mr. Osbourne's face changed from dead white, and he struggled to say something. Whatever it was, he never said it, for he flopped back, all limp, and his head sagged on the pillows.

"He's dead!" Bert Porson said.

The doctor shook his head. He was smiling. "You've managed it," he said. "He's sleeping now, and he'll be all right. You can all go home."

And it was all right, too. He came out of his sleep quite normal round about four that afternoon.

But that wasn't quite the end of the joke they played on Mr. Osbourne. First thing he did when he came round was to pack his bags and telepone to the removal people about his furniture and books. He went off soon after in his car, and he never came back.

There was no more writing on the wall.—"Tit-Bits".

Personal Property In The USSR

By Prof. Dmitri Genkin.

Personal property in the USSR is inseparably bound up with socialist property which is the economic basis of the Soviet State, and the source of the well-being of the working people of the Soviet Union. Soviet citizens are working in socialist state and public institutions, enterprises, farms an the remuneration which they receiv in accordance with the quantity an quality of their work is the basis o their well-being. The object of so cialist economy is to provide the full est and all-round service for workin people. The more socialist econom develops, the most socialist property grows and gains in strength, the mor prosperous and cultured becomes th life of all working people. In th USSR personal and socialist property are not opposed to each other but are closely interrelated.

In the USSR personal property has for its object the satisfaction of the personal material and cultural require ments of the Soviet citizen and hi family. There are no limits to the magnitude of the personal property o the Soviet citizen: the more he pos sesses, the more fully he is able to satisfy his material and cultural needs and this is precisely the task of a so cialist society, to raise the well-being of the people to the utmost. But th utilization of personal property as a means of exploitation of the labour o others is precluded by the very nature of Soviet socialist economy in which the exploiting classes have been abolished once and for all, in which any possibility of its revival is excluded.

According to article 10 of the Constitution of the USSR, the personal property of citizens consists of their incomes from work and of their savings, their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, their household furniture and utensils and articles of personal use and convenience. A citizen and his family (the wife or the husband and his or her children under age) may have a dwelling house as their personal property insofar as it meets their personal need of a dwelling.

Soviet law fully protects the right of citizens to personal property. But it does not permit the use of personal property to the detriment of the interests of society. The personal interests of citizens must be brought into harmony with the social interests. Under the conditions of a socialist society there is no contradiction between personal and social interests since the interests of society are simultaneously also the interests of the Soviet citizen.

In protecting the right of citizens to personal property Soviet law protects also the right of inheritance.

"I would like to rest my head on something—Could you get a little boulder?"

Heirs in the first category consist of the surviving husband or wife, the children, invalided parents and dependents; heirs in the second category consist of able-bodied parents: heirs in the third category are the brothers and sisters of the deceased. A citizen, nevertheless, may dispose of his property by making a will. If he has legal heirs as enumerated above he cannot bequeath his property to a stranger, but only to some of his legal heirs without observing the order of the categories. In this, however, children under age and heirs of the first category incapable of working are guaranteed the share of the property which they have inherited by law if the deceased had made no will. In the absence of legal heirs a citizen may leave his property to any person he desires. Property may also be bequeathed to state and public organizations.

Along with personal property of the citizen, Soviet law recognises another form of personal property—the pro-

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WILL THERE BE A UNITED INDIA AGAIN?

Dr. George Catlin, who has recently returned from his second visit to India in twelve months, shows in this article grounds for hope that the new India will not remain divided. He pays a tribute to the work of Lord Mountbatten and quotes the view expressed to him by Chiang Kai-Shek on the British decision to leave India.

Dr. Catlin is a former Professor of Politics at Cornell University, U.S.A., was Technical Adviser to Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Leader of the Opposition during the war, and was a British representative at the San Francisco Conference. His wife is Vera Brittain the well-known novelist.

By George Catlin

LONDON

On February 20, 1947, the British Government gave a pledge to be out of India by June 1948, and that India should be free to choose its own destiny.

As one who has just returned from a second visit to India within twelve months, I can testify that goodwill to Britain has never been so noticeable in India within all the time that I recollect as it has been since this declaration.

If the great ship of the British Raj sets sail from the Indian shore, she does so not creeping crippled away in ignominy, but with all her canvas set, a favourable wind billowing her canvas, and the good wishes of those on shore. That will be the home-coming of the last of the Viceroys.

As Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek said to me in Nanking when I commented upon this new era of goodwill: "Tell your people that Britain, by her act, has not only improved her prestige in India but enhanced it through the whole of the Orient"

Only at home in Britain were there prophecies of evil, mutterings about civil war, and talk that the Labour Government by its rash promises was "breaking up the Empire". Whether the Empire was to be maintained by holding down its subjects by bayonets, with expenditure of blood and treasure, was not explained. Some of us felt that this way did not lie our security; and here the Labour Party carried the country with it.

Mountbatten, The Mediator

What has happened? The Government has honoured its pledges. It secured as its agent one of the ablest of public servants of this generation—and I have seen him at work at close quarters—Lord Mountbatten of Burma. He has won, to an amazing degree, the confidence of all quarters. I can even get Mr. Jinnah and the Sikh Maharaja of Patiala, as I have seen with my own eyes, into a corner to talk together.

The Government has repeated its desire, expressed in the original Cabinet formula, to see a United India. We may still see this in our times. Even at this moment it is not yet out of the question that, in the great province of Bengal, we may have Moslem Leaguers and Congressmen working together in the task of Government for the benefit of their people. That would be great example. The elements are in existence in which the Moslem Premier of Bengal and the leading Congressmen express their desire to work such a scheme. It is much to be hoped that they will be successful.

However this may be, if India is divided, it is such by the will of her own sons. It is no business of British democracy to repress by force the choice of minorities who are prepared to assume the responsibilities of administration and order. With time, and granted present statesmanship, we can hope that the parts will grow together. The work of the Constituent Assembly, at least for Hindustan, will go forward.

Indians Must Choose

The interest of Britain is not in a weak India but in a strong India. It is certainly not in irresponsible division and anarchy. I think we have convinced our Indian friends of that. Increased attention to social and economic problems is likely to reinforce the message of unity.

Mr. Jinnah and the Moslem League, whatever they might have preferred ideally, will almost certainly accept Dominion Status. Perhaps Mr. Gandhi, in the line of Mr. de Valera, will declare that the Hindu Union of India is a republic. But Congress is passionately interested in preserving open the gates to a wider Union than that of Hindustan.

Sardar Patel has suggested that it will be of aid if, without any further delay at all, the Interim Government receives Dominion powers. The last of the Viceroys thereby becomes the first head of an Indian States, the protagonist of Indian interests, with the powers of a Governor General in Canada.

Certainly no one else but Lord Mountbatten could so well fulfil so delicate a function. But this choice remains a matter for Indians, and Indians alone, to decide.

It may well be, then, that it will be Indians themselves who, confronted with problems of administration and of unity, will recommend that both areas shall have only one Governor General. The King-in-India will be the bond and for the moment—alas!—perhaps almost the sole bond of the unity of the great sub-continent.

The Cause Of Freedom

The reaction of such a conceivable solution on defence will be clear. If it happened it would be a mighty stroke, not of British statemanship, but of Indian statesmanship.

Nevertheless, in so far as the Government has given the opportunity for such a solution, it is entitled to the applause that is its due. It is its statesmanship that, amid terryfying difficulties and explosive dangers that merit a George Cross, has achieved results in giving liberty to a continent while avoiding a blood bath of fratricides.

The security of the British Commonwealth does not lie in holding power by bayonets over peoples; but in being in the vanguard in the great cause of national freedom in the context of international responsibility—and this certainly not least in Asia. She has paid in India the price for this policy amid many forebodings. The price, it may well prove true, has brought a reward more glorious than the Koh-i-noor or any jewels in an imperial crown.

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The Allies Are Negotiating With Neutral Governments In An Attempt To Get Hold Of

GERMANY'S FOREIGN MILLIONS

By R. F. Lambert

Are die-hard Nazis hoping to take over Germany's still enormous assets in neutral countries in order to start a third World War? Recent disclosures concerning the growth of a Nazi underground movement in large towns throughout Germany make this appear possible. But even if it is not so, the Allies have every possible interest in acquiring these assets in order to off-set the cost of maintaining the Germans to-day. So far they have not met with very great success.

One difficulty is to discover exactly what those assets are. After the 1914-18 war the Germans camouflaged some of their foreign holdings so successfully that they were made to appear as belonging to the victors. This time the task of tracing the real owners through hosts of nominees is by no means complete.

Documents found in Germany in 1945 shows that nine days after the war started Hitler issued a circular to German firms abroad instructing them to camouflage themselves as neutral concerns. Some renounced all connection with the parent company; others 'transferred' their ownership to neutrals with a secret agreement that no rights were being surrendered. Jews were strictly excluded from these transactions.

Potsdam Concordat

Allied intelligence was aware of many of these operations, but last February it was revealed that of the eight-hundred disguised German concerns so far discovered, a hundred had eluded the vigilance and cheated the blockade. One firm whose German ownership was not discovered until after the war was a huge American corporation, apparently held by Swedish nominees. There were also three chemical firms in America under apparent Swiss ownership.

During the war Germany sent large quantities of loot abroad to pay for her imports. As it became clear that she would not win, many of her wealthy industrialists sent their savings abroad, though there is little trace that the leading Nazis have done this. On VE day Germany's total foreign assets were estimated at over £1,000 millions.

At Potsdam it was agreed that Russia should have all assets in Eastern Europe. Of the remainder Britain and the United States were each to have twenty-eight per cent, France sixteen per cent, and the other Allies twenty-eight per cent between them.

Most of the assets were in Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the Argentine, and unfortunately these countries would not agree to hand them over. However, the Allies had a powerful weapon in the shape of large credits most of them had in the United States. They had mostly been frozen throughout the war, and the countries concerned were very anxious to unfreeze them. Agreements have now been concluded with all except the Argentine but they are by no means satisfactory from the Allied point of view.

The Golden Fleece

Switzerland was the first country with which a settlement was reached. After two months' negotiations she agreed to hand over fifty per cent of the German assets in her territory. Estimates of the total vary considerably, because most of the property is held by Swiss nominees. The task of unearthing them is being undertaken by a Swiss Commission and not by the Allies. According to the authoritative International Committee for the Study of European Questions, which recently issued a report on the subject, Switzerland has been "unable to deny" that she is keeping back assets the Nazis transferred to her just before their collapse.

Total received by the Allies may amount to about £100 millions, but even this they will not get free. Over German Government holdings there is no difficulty, but the Swiss have stipulated that individual Germans with holdings in Switzerland shall be compensated. They are to receive the equivalent in German currency, half being provided by Switzerland and half by the Allies. Germans resident in Switzerland will be allowed to keep their property.

Greatest stumbling block in the negotiations was ninety-eight million dollars worth of gold which Germany sent to Switzerland during the war. The story of this gold reads like a modern thriller. Originally Belgian, it was transferred to France for greater security, and the French sent it to Dakar. After the fall of France it was brought back on the orders of Laval and given to Germany. Hitler had it melted down and sent to Switzerland to pay for imports.

The Spanish Foxhole

The Swiss said they bought the gold correctly and in good faith, and challenged the Allies to prove their story—a very difficult thing to do. Eventually they offered to hand over gold to the value of 58,000,000 dollars, an offer which the Allies very reluctantly accepted.

Six months ago an agreement was concluded with Sweden. The negotiations were complicated by the Swedish claim that they had large claims on Germany and that the Allies had seized Swedish property in Germany. Eventually they agreed to hand over seventy-eight per cent of their German assets, representing about £25,000,000.

Only £15,000,000 is available for reparations, however, so the British share of twenty-eight per cent—rather less than £4,000,000 will not help much. The Swedes stipulated that the rest should be spent on refugees and the rehabilitation of devastated countries. And since much German property in Sweden consists of mines and real estate, it will take a long time to realise it.

Spain was one of the first countries to recognize the Control Commission as the legal successor of the Nazi Government, and quickly admitted their claim to German assets in Spanish territory. Unfortunately these are proving very difficult to unearth, and an Allied Commission, using the former German Embassy in Madrid as its headquarters, is making slow headway. So far about £25,000,000 have been recovered, and France's proffered "help" in finding the rest is not proving of much value.

The 'villain" of the piece is the Argentine. Recently Colonel Peron issued a decree taking over sixty German concerns in that country valued at 90,000,000 dollars. But so far he has turned a deaf ear to all Allied requests that this should be turned over to them to pay for the Argentine food they have to buy for Germany. So the British tax-payer is still having to fork out dollars to feed his ex-enemy.

So effectively have the Germans covered up their foreign assets in most countries that to recover all of them will prove impossible.

UNDER THE RED LIGHT IN LONDON

By C. H. Rolph.

Prostitution is one of the oldest professions in the world and it is still a properous one. Only Soviet Russia has been able to abolish it—by removing its economic incentive altogether In every other country it flourishes either under a red light or as a white lie.

In the present sociological study (reproduced by courtesy of the "New Statesman and Nation") an attempt is made to convey the drab reality and the L. s.d.of prostitution—male as well as female. Another article will follow next week.

However they may differ in age, intelligence, education, or wealth, newspaper readers have a common denominator; they never skip anything about sex or murder.

Great circulations are built up on about three sections in the Offences Against the Person Act. 1861; the killer and the prostitute attract a furtive popularity because they unburden the consciences of fellow-citizens eager to recognise that sin resides elsewhere.

In the Sunday papers this timid vicariousness is just now having the time of its life. purging itself with pity and terror. 'Ugly vice has a stranglehold on the Capital . . . The lid is off the cess-pits at last.' In such terms the more popular Sunday papers direct their searchlight into the pits. With a companion who knows what goes on, I have been peeping into them, too. I ound no gangs: no romance: only drab reality.

From the corner of Brewer Street and Windmill Street I watched one, a super-blonde, turn suddenly to walk alongside a man in Lexington Street; the formalities of meeting must have been ruthlessly guillotined, I missed them altogether. They hurried along Lexington Street and disappeared into a house on the right—I think it comprised a number of flats over a shop. I looked at my watch. Exactly ten minutes later they came out (still hurrying, it seemed to me) and after a perfunctory fifty yards together they parted. I watched the man go into a pub, on the corner, turned to look for the girl, and found that she was coming back again with another man. She must have been back in the flat within four minutes of coming out.

Cash And "Case—O"

The episode was, I found, typical. What did it mean in terms of cash? When it got dark, I found that some of the girls were ready to talk. Thirty shillings or two pounds a time seemed to be the usual tariff in that area (it is considerably more among the mink coats in Bond Street). How many men? Perhaps a dozen, fifteen. Twenty on a good night. On a bad night perhaps only ten pounds o even less. That evening was as old as January, and you would have expected men to be bending their minds to lentil soup and hot-pot. 'Five pounds for a case-o," on of the girls told me; "have you got five pounds, dear?" As a matter of fct, no; but what was a "case-o"? A full night in bed, she said. I realised, looking at her, that it was very, very dear, but when trade was brisk it might mean a heavy sacrifice for her.

'It's a right five quid, you see," she explained. 'You might turn down a case- and get nothing else all th evening. Besides, you're not going up and down the stairs all the evening and annoying people." I was eminded o the "stews" once maintained in Southwark by the Bishops of Winchester. and later by a much respected Lord Mayor of London—"for th repair of incontinent men to the like women," as Stow puts it; under Henry II, Parliament turned its attention to the stews and ordained that no single woman shall take money to lie with any man, but she lie with him all night till the morrow." None of this up-and-down stairs business for twefith century landlords.

Against the earnings, you must put the heavy overhead charges. These girls may pay twelve or fifteen, sometimes eighteen guineas a week. They are helpless against this form of exploitation. Who were the landlords? I was shocked to hear the names of several well-known estate agents. And in most cases the girls do not live where they work (they call this their "gaff"); they pay out more guineas for homes in cheaper areas.

Futility Of Law

How about the police? The prostitutes' attitude to the police in the neighbourhood, who know them all by their Christian names, touches the very root of this ancient problem, the tatuous, almost laughable futility of the whole thing. Here we are, they say, earning a living. There are the police, earning theirs. If it weren't for the police there'd be swarms of 'amateurs" choking the business. 'The police pick us all up in turn," said one. "It comes round about once a month. It's fair enough, really, it's only forty shillings. If you play the fool, get drunk or act saucy or something, you get it more often, and you've asked for it. I've got no complaint about the coppers." Every morning at Marlborough Street and Bow Street about a dozen girls pay their "income tax' under section 55 (11) of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839. One appearance per month per girl keeps this farce going smoothly.

I asked her how she stood on the rota. She laughed—"I was picked up this evening," she said. "You could see men at Marlborough Street Police Court in the morning, if you liked." Why did the police let her out again the same evening, then? "I've got to live, haven't I?" she said. "They can't fine me forty bob if they don't let me earn it; they don't mind where it comes from as long as they get the money. They only keep you in the police station about 20 minutes. Charge you with 'soliciting to the annoyance of passengers,' and then let you go on bail. They know where we all live, you see, and they know we'll always turn up."

There must be some thousands of them in the West End; I remember hearing that about three thousand are registered as convicted prostitutes on one police division alone. But I should say that th number out in the streets at one time is numbered rather in hundreds. I was anxious to find out how many of them were controlled and directed by gangs of *souteneurs*, who come round in expensive cars and collect their rake-off in the streets with the aid (if necessary) of razor-blades, coshes, and knuckle-dusters. I could get no information about any gangs at all; nobody seemed to know of any—apart from the clique referred to recently at the Old Bailey.

"Ponces"

Some of the girls admitted that they are keeping "ponces," but they regard this merely as a matter of having a more-or-less permanent boy-friend, a man about the house, and the boyfriend of the moment is the one they are in love with (or think they are). These gallant chaps seem to include a disproportionate number of Maltese, Cypriots, and coloured men, and there are two reasons for this. One is that an erotic diet of Englishmen appears to breed a profound contempt for the way they ""make love"—satiety calls for foreign ardour. The other is that Maltese, Cypriots, and colonials can-

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What Is Going To Happen To The Appellation "All-India", Now That India Is Being Partitioned?

A thousand institutions and associations sport this prefix. There are the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Women's Conference, not to talk of the All-India Radio—which, however, many dubbed the Anti-India Radio. What is going to happen to their nomenclature now that India is all but cut into two—or more—pieces?

"All-India" sounded far more imposing than mere "India". It may not have always provided a correct description, but it surely emphasised an ideal. It showed that the association or institution concerned sought to transcend the various barriers of province, language. religion etc. and to serve the needs of the nation as a whole

It is true that like the seven tailors of Tooley Street who petitioned the British Parliament in the name of the people of England, many an "All-India" association is presumptuous if not altogether bogus. But then "All-India" sounded big and it was free for the picking. So why not start say, an All-India Pan-Chewing Corporation instead of confining your activity merely to your own street-corner? Apart from a number of public associations scattered all over India, there are numerous merchants and manufacturers who style themselves All-India In the city of Bombay alone one comes across scores of signboards bearing the "All-India" legend. There is the All-India Mtdical Association, the All-India Glass Works and the All-India Bottle Suppliers—all of whom incidentally must be helping each other in their All-India activities!

India may presumably remain still—at least as a geographical expression. But it will have definitely to be an end to "All-India": there will be no such thing after August 15 next. It will be Hindustan plus Pakistan plus all the receding sovereign states, but there will be no over-all India—except as a distant hope!

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The vivisection of India has been a terrible shock to everybody. Nehru rightly said that, India's heart is broken—and so have been the hearts of many of her children. It has apparently had various other unexpected effects upon other peoples. Artistes have been thrown off their "Mudras", painters have deserted their pallets and authors are mixing up their metaphors with a grief-stricken abandon. Here is a sample sent by an obliging reader of this Department:

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A Literary Vivisection

"Britain's boast for over a century and a half that she has wrought unity in a country rent asunder by languages, races and religions, has thus come to naught. The comedy, rather the tragedy, of it all is that, just as the tree of Indian Nationalism has grown and flowered and is about to fruit, the "baghban" comes with his axe, lays it at the root of the tree and across its trunk and branches and cuts it in twain because forsooth the tree, he says, belongs to two "Maliks" and not to one! In sum the Britisher seeing that India no longer chooses to the herself to his coat tails, adopts the unconscionable and unchivalrous tactics of a jilted lover towards his fiancee whom he would prefer to cut and kill or maim and disable rather than leave her free and whole.

When, therefore, the Dominion Status is disinterred from its grave, one is apt to be suspicious about its rebirth. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said at the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. in Delhi that 'it would be a futile controversy to go into the merits of Dominion Status versus Independence" one is apt to ask whether India is not being taken down another inclined plane from Dependency to Dominion Status with the Republican idea shelved for the moment just as India was taken down from the 'united' to the 'divided' status. Verily it would be a tragedy if while the Nation is anxiously looking forward to the first link of freedom one should still be tied down by the last fetter of bondage.

A.-I. PURIST.

Now count all the mixed metaphors they are one of the by-products of this wretched partition! But surely their unwitting author, Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya must be pardoned this literary vivisection considering that he himself was one of those leaders on whom the tremendous burden of deciding the partion issue had fallen. —Ed.

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Between Ourselves

Open Shelf System

Among the many good characteristics a public library should help to develop in the visiting patron are honesty and a good sense of civic responsibility. These assume greater importance in the case of tax supported public libraries such as the ones we are going to have under the Bombay Government's plan of province-wide libraries. How best these could be developed in the average citizen depends partly upon the librarian's behaviour in his day-to-day personal contacts with the patrons, his ability to win over the patrons to strict adherence of the library etiquette in the library premises and the trust he puts upon the patron.

The open shelf system is an outstanding feature of the American public library which has helped develop in the patron the abovementioned qualities. It provides the patrons easy access to books thus eliminating a number of formalities to be gone through for consulting the desired book. By the adoption of that system the patron is enabled to browse at will on the vast accumulation of the varied knowledge that the library presents to the public in a systematic way. The visiting patron is made to feel that it is his own library as much as anybody else.' It is simply a translation into practice of a high and noble principle "You trust me and I trust you." In addition it helps to economise in the library administration expenses by obviating the need for personnel to do the mechanical job of locking and unlocking the shelf door and making the relative entries before a book is taken and after it is returned.

At the same time the librarian has to guard against a dishonest tendency on the part of at least a few of the visiting patrons. A helping hand in the capacity of a receptionist in the library personnel will help the librarian to do this as well as help the patrons locate the desired book or pamphlet.

If the Bombay Government will choose to adopt the Open Shelf System in their proposed network of libraries throughout the province, it will have accomplished one of the wisest thing to train up the people to the ways of a real democracy.

K. P. GANAPATHY.

Bombay.

We commend the above suggestion to the authorities of the Central Library—Ed.

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All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves". Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

And So, Good Bye To America!

Raja And Krishna Hutheesing.

By Krishna Hutheesing

This is the concluding article of the series. The author describes here her stay in Los Angeles —the abode of film stars—San Francisco, perhaps the most beautiful city in America and Washington, the capital. Krishna Hutheesing was lucky to attend the first party given by Ambassador Asaf Ali in the Indian Embassy which was attended by the entire Diplomatic Corps and the elite of the society in the capital. She also describes her visit to the famous Barnes Art Collection in Philadelphia.

Towards the end of our tour we went to Los Angeles for ten days for a vacation.

We were guests of Mrs. Watumull. The Watumulls are well known by name in this country as well as in the States for the Watumull Foundation which gives scholarships to Indian students to enable them to study in America. Unfortunately we could not meet Mr. Watumull as he was in Honolulu with his eldest daughter.

It was both a privilege and a pleasure to know Mrs. Watumull. She is a fine woman, utterly selfless, hard working and always ready to help others. All the Watumull students are under Mrs. Watumull's own wing. She knows and remembers each and every one of them in all the little homely details that endear her so much to those who know her. Though extremely rich, the Watumulls are a simple family without any ostentatiousness, arrogance or snobbishness. Mrs. Watumull's two daughters, Lila and Radha, help her with the house work even though Radha has to go to college and Lila helps in her father's business. The son David very often gives a helping hand to his mother and sisters and does not think it beneath his dignity as many a rich man's son here might do so.

City Of Distances

Los Angeles is very different from New York. It is a city of great distances and is spread out. It boasts of no sky-scrapers but has some lovely modern houses, and the residential quarters are neatly and attractively laid out. The thing to see in Los Angeles are the houses of famous film stars but we did not see any of them. We felt more at home in Los Angeles than in New York.

The day we arrived Mrs. Watumull told us she had accepted a dinner invitation on our behalf. Some foreign journalists were giving the dinner in honour of the actor, actress, producer and director whom they considered the best of the year. They were going to present them each with a golden globe. It was an interesting assembly and we spotted out quite a few celebrities with whom we were familiar on the screen. We were introduced to some of them. Most of the actors and actresses looked less glamourous off the screen than on it.

We spent our days in Los Angeles sight-seeing and meeting some interesting people. The Indian Association there whose president was a young man named Sirajuddin Kadri, gave us a reception and dinner where we met many of our countrymen who had settled down in the States. Some had been home for a brief period but most of them had not seen their mother country since they left it thirty or forty years ago. Young Kadri and his brother have settled down in the States. The elder does business and the younger is a fine photographer. All too soon our visit came to an end and we left Los Angeles to fulfil a few more lecture engagements before the tour ended.

Old Exiles

We visited San Francisco which I thought was the most beautiful city I had seen in the States. Whilst there we were invited by the International House at Berkeley, which is about fifty miles out of San Francisco. to address the students and, we met quite a few students whom we knew. There are many Indians living there and earning a meagre living, but until now it was not possible for them to return to India because the British Government would not permit them to do so. These people are members of the old Gadar party and hence exiled from home one ambition and that is to return to India where he wishes to spend the last years of his life. We met a Mrs. Ramchandra whose husband also belonged to the Gadar party and was shot down in the court room. This frail little Indian woman was left alone with three little daughters in a foreign country and was not permitted to return home. She worked and slaved in order to provide for them and was able to give them a school and college education. All her daughters are working girls to-day and are now looking after their brave old mother who spent the best years of her life in giving them the best she could.

On the return journey we visited the Grand Canyon in Arizona. It was a magnificent spectacle of grandeur and majesty. We were lucky to have a perfect day of bright sunshine after a week of dense fog. The deep purple rust and hundreds of other colours of the rocks looked almost unreal and made an unforgettable picture. We would have liked to stay on there for a couple of days longer but a day was all we could spare. Trips to the Grand Canyon are usually conducted tours which take just a whole day. On our return in the evening to the hotel we were entertained by a group of Red Indians who lived nearby. Evidently both men and women dance for all the tourists in order to make a living. Their costumes were monotonous.

Guests Of Ambassador

While we were on tour Asaf Ali, India's Ambassador to the U.S.A., had arrived. We wanted very much to be in New York to welcome him on his arrival but it was not possible to do so as we could not break our lecture engagements. We sent him a telegram of welcome and later had a letter from him saying he had heard we were to visit Washington and he hoped we would stay with him. After four days in New York we left for the American capital. We found Asaf Ali looking rather pale as he had been ill and had returned from hospital the day before. It was good to see him and to get news of India. He was a perfect host and it did not take us long to discover that although he had been there but a few weeks he was already quite popular and was proving worthy of the great task he had undertaken

Washington is in many respects like New Delhi. There is a lot of red tape and many do's and dont's. Americans known or their nformality are very formal in the great capital and very correct. Everything has to be done according to diplomatic etiquette and laws which at times can be quite wearying. We went to several functions at other embassies where we met men and women from all over the world. These were very elegant gatherings. dinners and other occasions. One did not see the dazzling jewels and smart clothes that added to the attraction of the theatre in the pre-war days. In Washington however, lovely clothes and wonderful jewels were the order of the day and both men and women were smartly turned out.

One of the most popular persons in Washington society was Jamil Baig, wife of Osman Baig, first secretary to the Indian Embassy. An Egyptian by birth she is very lively speaks many languages and seems to have unlimited energy. B. R. Sen and his attractive wife were also popular figures. We met Anup Singh, the secretary of the National Committee for India's Freedom and editor of "The Voice of India." He is a quiet unassuming man whose sincerity of purpose is his most striking quality.

Toscanini's Broadcast

We renewed our acquaintance with several American friends who had been vice-consuls in Bombay and other towns in India and who were now in the State Department. We saw the sights of Washington and had a very enjoyable time. It is a lovely city and well laid out. We returned to New York for a fortnight I was due to fly back on the 20th April but Asaf Ali made me change my plans in order to attend his first reception on the 24th. I was eager to get home as my sons were due back from school for their vacations, but Asaf Ali was very insistent so I promised to stay on a week longer and leave on the 27th.

Back in New York we spent much of our time visiting museums art galleries and exhibitions of paintings. We saw some fine theatres and attended an N.B.C. broadcast which Toscanini conducted. We were told to go early to Radio City in order to get good seats. We went forty-five minutes before time and found the hall packed. Fortunately two seats right in front had escaped notice and Raja and I occupied them. From the moment the broadcast started I was enthralled by the music and by Toscanini's beautiful hands. At eighty Arturo Toscanini is still one of the world's greatest conductors of symphony orchestras. He is in the best of health and still retains all the musical fire of his more youthful days. He dislikes being photographed and leads a quiet and restful life apart from his music. It was a privilege to hear him

After a rather hectic fortnight of farewell lunches and dinners given by the numerous friends we had made we left for Washington again. Before leaving New York Clark Getts, my lecture agent, asked us to sign another contract for next year. This time he wanted both Raja and me to have two separate contracts. We told him we would try our best to come circumstances permitting us to do so. We parted the best of friends, which is fairly rare between lecturers and their agents. Though we had been warned that agents were difficult creatures to please, and to get on with, Getts always proved most accommodating and appeared eager to arrange things to our satisfaction.

A Rore Opportunity

From the time we had arrived in New York, Raja had been asking everyone we met if they could arrange for us to see the famous Barnes collection of paintings in Philadelphia. But each time people shook their heads and said no Some were friends of Dr. Barnes but they said he disliked visitors was rather a queer eccentric sort of person and if any of his friends asked for such a favour for us it was quite likely that he would no onger remain Dr.

UNDER THE RED LIGHT IN LONDON

(Continued From Page 4)

not be deported like aliens when they are convicted for 'living on immoral earnings": they are British subjects.

As a rule, these love affairs (which, incredible as it may seem to the ostrich-minded, are often touched with romance and something like happiness are short-lived. Ponce and prostitute weary of each other, the girl refuses to pay over any more of her earnings, and her erstwhile lover either knocks her about or begins bringing other girls into the flat. Sometimes she denounces him to the police, he is arrested on warrant for 'knowingly living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of prostitution" (the police prefer, if they can, to find him in bed with the girl by way of showing that he is living with her), and he goes to prison for three months six months, or perhaps—if he is committed for trial—two years. By the time he comes out she has another ponce to protetct her and he finds another girl to sustain him Marlborough Street sees about one of these cases a month, and they excite little attention. But these, and not wealthy gangs of Capones, are the people living on prostitution.

On one subject all the girls expressed themselves vehemently and identically, as soon as they knew I was a journalist. They are passionately angry about recent Sunday newspaper articles that have called them "gutter filth" and especially about statements that they are all infected, or have been infected, with venereal disease. They all affirmed that they regularly have clinical blood tests, generally once a month for three guineas, and that they normally insist on contraceptives, which they supply. These can still be got from automatic machines at night. They were unanimous in saying that the press articles have been disastrous for "business," and I think one should allow for this possibility in considering the numbers of prostitutes to be seen on the streets. Scare articles will frighten the men off, but not the women—with an exception in which my informants found cause for satisfaction. Aparently there are some amateurs who are employed in ordinary jobs during the week and go on the streets at the week-end, and some who make week-end visits from the outer suburbs and the provinces. These have been frightened off by the stories about gangs of men patrolling in cars and demanding "protection money" from the women.

Many of the girls are British, and probably 80 per cent. of these provincial, with Welsh, Irish, and Yorkshire predominating among those I spoke to. Most of the foreign ones are French— and expensive. These, it seems, are increasing in numbers and may increase further, through the closing down of the Paris *maisons tolerees*. Practically all the girls are smartly and carefully dressed, in clothes of immaculate cut and freshness. While I was pondering this, we turned our attention to the homo-sexuals.

Homo-Sexuals

Some of these are quite unmistakable, except that they could easily be girls wearing slacks; their careful effeminacy is astounding. I saw no actual soliciting by any of these—they were arm-in-arm with men, each time I saw them, walking fairly briskly with an air of destination. The soliciting was done by shabby, vacuous youths whose common characteristic seemed to be a deficiency of chin and a disinclination to shave what they had. A man who succumbed to them would need to have left his æsthetic at home; the ones I saw accosted seemed to have theirs with them. You cannot, of course, talk to these poor devils unless they never be sure what they are (they look more like unsuccessful newsvendors than anything else), and (*b*) because there are men about who have the look of policemen in plain clothes, and they might think you were importuning on your own account.

I learn from the National Vigilance Society that West End convictions against male persons persistently soliciting (or importuning) in a public place for immoral purposes" average forty a month. There is absolutely no police "tolerance" of this offence. Since there is no such working compromise as in the case of the women, no system of "token arrests" such as the Metropolitan Magistrates have in that regard despairingly accepted, the standard of proof required in evidence is higher, pleas of guilty are infrequent and defence by solicitor or barrister is common. This follows, not so much from the fact that male soliciting (without proof that anyone was "annoyed") carries a penalty of six months' imprisonment, compared with the forty-shilling fine for the woman, but rather from the fact that the offence to which the solicitation is as a rule directed is punishable with penal servitude whereas emale prostitution in itself no offence at all.

No "Nameless Vices"

We failed to find any of the dens devoted to the nameless vices" found by other sleuths. We did not, indeed, find indoors any of the vices that have got names, and we wondered what vices there could be that Havelock Ellis and the German *fin de siecle* sexologists had failed to christen. In the Soho clubs, mostly sordid little affairs on first floors over shops, people drink and talk at greater expense and in less comfort than in pubs. If there are any *Fanny by Gaslight* establishments in the square mile they are unknown to the police, the National Vigilance Society, the Public Morality Council, and the girls in the street; the latter would know, at least, and be full of complaint.

It may be of interest to examine, in a further article, the causes of vice in London, the law about it, and what can be done to deal with it more effectively. Meanwhile, the intending visitor to London should proceed with his plans. It is improbable that he will be shot by a gang of gun-minded Borstal boys or that his wife and daughter will be whisked off to Buenos Aires.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 37,000 unused Canadian Cotton Parachutes (supply dropping), 18 ft. diameter. Located at R.A.F. 101 A.S.P., Chakeri, Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per parachute.* Bids for minimum of 5,000 parachutes

2. 44,000 unused Canadian Cotton Parachutes (supply dropping), 18 ft. diameter, located at R.A.F. 302 M.U. Detachment, Panagarh. *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per parachute.* Bids for minimum of 5,000 parachutes.

3. 70,000 two-maund B' Twill Trade Bags, used only once, held by the Overseer, Ganesh Flour Mills, Lyallpur. *Reserve price Rs. 60/- per 100 bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.

4. 71,000 two-maund B' Twill Trade Bags, in good condition. *Reserve price Rs. 60/- per 100 bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.

5. 116,723 two-maund B' Twill Trade Bags, used only once. *Reserve price Rs. 60/- per 100 bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.

Items 4 and 5 are located at M/S. Owen Roberts & Co. Ltd., Military Grain Depot. Lahore Cantt.

6. 40,000 lbs. Anti Mosquito Vanishing Cream, in good condition, located at Supply Depot, Lahore *Reserve price As. -/2/- per lb.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 lbs.

7. 35,000 lbs. Candles, in good condition, located at No. 2, R.S.D., Panagarh, *Reserve price As. -/8/- per lb.* Bids for whole quantity only.

8. 4,000 cwts. unused Fluorspar, located at Ord. nance Factory, Cawnpore (T.P. 2 Rly. Siding)- *Reserve price Rs. 6/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

9. 166,000 lbs. unused Borax Refined, located at E. S. D., Kurla (near Bombay). *Reserve price As. -/4/- per lb.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 lbs.

10. 500,000 lbs. serviceable D.D.T. Powder (in containers of various sizes but not more than 100 lbs. each). *Reserve price Rs. 2/- per lb.* Bids for minimum of 100,000 lbs.

11. 590,000 lbs. serviceable D.D.T. Powder (in containers of 31 lbs. each). *Reserve price Rs. 2/- per lb.* Bids for minimum of 100,000 lbs.
Items 10 and 11 are located at No. 3, Reserve Base POL Depot. Panagarh.

12. 1,156 cwts. Copper Sheets, comprising 826 cwts. of 16 G. and 330 cwts. of 18 G. *Reserve price Rs. 106/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

13. 1,135 cwts. Copper Sheets, comprising 200 cwts. of 19 G., 385 cwts. of 20 G. and 550 cwts. of 22G. *Reserve price Rs. 108/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.
Items 12 and 13 are located at Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki.

Quantities of items 1 to 11 inclusive are approximate.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by July 20th, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by July 28th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on July 21st, 1947. Stores must be removed by August 12th. 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS31" may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

AC 287

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Do You Know That

1. In yellow or orange light, the colour blue looks black.
2. England is divided into 43 counties, Scotland into 33 counties, and Wales into 13 counties.
3. A television-telephone which, it it is claimed, can be introduced into an ordinary telephone system has been invented by a Leningrad engineer.
4. When completed, the Liverpool Cathedral will be the largest cathedral in Britain, covering an area of 101,000 square feet, nearly 2½ times that of Canterbury Cathedral.
5. A 1,537-yard long road and railway bridge, which was opened recently, is the first direct road and rail link between Argentine and Brazil
6. St. James's Palace, London, was a hospital in the days of Henry VIII.
7. There are 17,000,000 ons of salt in a cubic mile of the sea.

Our Delhi Letter

PAKISTAN LESSONS FOR THE CONGRESS

"We distinguish good diplomacy from bad by the results obtained and by the price paid. Bismarck and Cavour both achieved the unification of their country. But Cavour succeeded in doing so without arousing the desire for a revanche, such as contributed to destroy the work of Bismarck half a century later."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has also achieved the unification of the Indian Mussalmans. He has secured for them a separate sovereign state in India. He has achieved his goal within a short period of seven years. From being a mere slogan, Pakistan has become a reality. If diplomacy is to be judged by the results obtained, Mr. Jinnah has been the first rank diplomat of India.

The League Ministers took office in October 1946. By April 1947, the whole administrative machinery of the Government of India came to a standstill. Within six months, Sirdar Patel had to admit that, with the exception of a few exceptions, the entire Muslim personnel of the Central Government had become Muslim Leaguers.

Tower of Babel

The non-Muslim personnel in the League Departments was largely replaced by the Mussalmans. To a great extent the Congress itself was responsible for this rot. In its fight for the INA men, it evolved the doctrine that the ultimate loyalty of the servicemen was not to the supreme head of the State but to the cause. The Congress, logically, could not blame the Muslim servicemen for their loyalty to their cause of Pakistan.

Secondly, unlike the League, the Congress failed to attract the loyalty of servicemen. Unlike the League, it looked at them with suspicion. Unlike the League, the arrogance of Congressmen kept away the non-Muslim servicemen. And unlike the Mussalmans, the non-Muslim servicemen were divided by selfishness, personal jealousies, ambitions and careerism. To many of them self before service was the supreme goal. It was a house divided against itself on one side and well-knit, highly disciplined and united to a common cause minority on the other side. Again all the Muslim Leaguers speak with one voice and one tongue. They speak when they are permitted to speak. The Congress leadership has become a Tower of Babel.

Congress leaders vie with one another in issuing statements and in giving Press conferences. They believe not only in open diplomacy but also open strategy. They have talked away the unity of India. They are talking out the Indian States from the Indian Union. They and the Dewan of Travancore are at present engaged in talking at each other. The control over loose talking by Congressmen shall have to be rigidly enforced, if Congress intends to save itself and India from destruc-destruction.

Rampant Profitteering

There is another aspect of the present situation. Communists, the Sanatanists, the Mahasabhaites, the Socialists some Princes and their Dewans, the Muslim Leaguers and what not have all arrayed their forces against the Congress. The Sanatanists headed by one Kirpartrijee would fight, not the British but the Congress from dividing India. On the economic front, the commercial community, notwithstanding its lip loyalty to the Congress, has not given up its greed and love of profit.

The case of salt would illustrate the point. Thousands went to jail and faced lathi charges to have the salt tax abolished. It has now been abolished. The salt, however, has disappeared from the market. A poor man, instead of paying Rs. 1/4/- a maund as salt tax, is paying black market price for it. With salt tax he could get his salt. He has often to go without it now.

The cloth situation still remains as acute as ever. The food position has become precarious. In the worst days of Bengal famine food rations were not reduced for the people outside Bengal. It has been reduced now. And yet first class wheat in any quantity could be purchased in Delhi's black market. This is commercial community's cooperation with Pandit Nehru's Government.

The League has made the servicemen conscious of their power. They have come to believe that, provided they were united, they could paralyse and even overthrow any Government. Second or acquired nature is always stronger than the original nature. It will take years, before the League is able to restore discipline amongst the servicemen in Pakistan. One fear is that servicemen will become the Cabinet breakers and the Cabinet makers in future.

Mere Departmental Heads

The League has learned a great deal from the Congress. It is high time that the Congress also learned something from the League. A thorough overhaul of the Congress organisation is urgently needed. Planning and co-ordination are the most urgent needs of the Government of India. The Government of India, as it stands today, is overstaffed and has become unsuitable for administering the country efficiently. There is no plan at all, either to industrialise the country or to restore the economic stability of India. The Congressmen in office started well. The League's entry in the Government and departmental imperialism have made them mere departmental heads.

They are fastly losing contacts with the masses and getting isolated. A great deal of their time is wasted by job hunters and careerists. Such men mostly surround some of them. The British system of administration has a great virtue. It is elastic and adaptable. The Government in England, for instance, consists of a Cabinet and ministers outside the Cabinet. The latter are drawn from the younger generation and are assigned minor posts. The system enables the new blood to get necessary training. It also relives the Cabinet Ministers of great deal of day to day routine work.

There is a committee of Home Affairs in England. This Committee examines all legislative prososals and finalises them for the Parliament. A member has to submit to this Committee his legislative proposals accompanied by an explanatory memorandum. He has to appear as a witness before the Committee of Home Affairs and has to defend his bill, clause by clause. Having been approved by the Committee, the bill passes on to the Law Officers of the Crown and becomes their responsibility, to a very large extent. One advantage of this system is that all the Cabinet Ministers are fully appraised of all the legislative proposals from the very start. In India, they only know when the bill comes up before the Cabinet.

In England, there is a Committee of Imperial Defence. It is this Committee, which examines all the defence problems of the Empire and makes them intelligible to the lay-Ministers.

Need of Planning

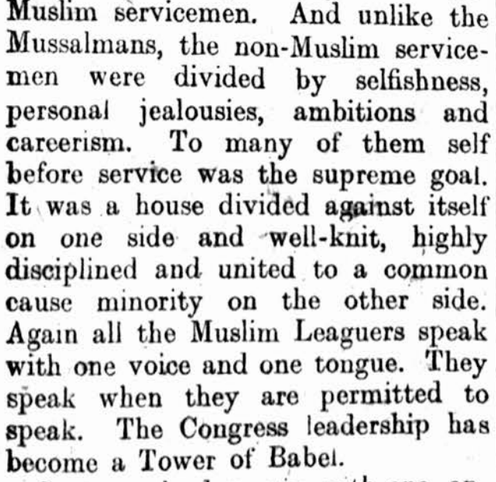
Lastly, the Prime Minister of England, at the outset, circulates a memorandum to his Government outlying what are the matters of policy. Any Member of the Government is free to dispose off questions himself, provided such questions do not contravene the policy laid down by the Prime Minister. All other questions are necessarily, to be decided by the Cabinet. The benefit of doubt goes to the Cabinet and not to the individual member.

The struggle for power is likely to end on August 15, One view here is that the Congressmen in office should lose no time in settling up small Committees to undertake planning for peace. Mr. Cowarjee Bhabha, for instance, could be asked to submit a plan for the economic regeneration for India. The author of Tata-Birla Plan Dr. John Mathai could be asked to prepare an Industrial Plan for India. Sirdar Baldev Singh, could be asked to plan out defences of the country. It could be left to these Ministers to obtain such expert advise as they desire.

Similarly, there should be a planning of the Central Secretariat. The huge waste of public money in maintaining large number of parasites should be stopped. "Economy and production" shall have to be the watchwords of the Dominion Government.

From Our Special Correspondent

Economy And Production: New Watch Words



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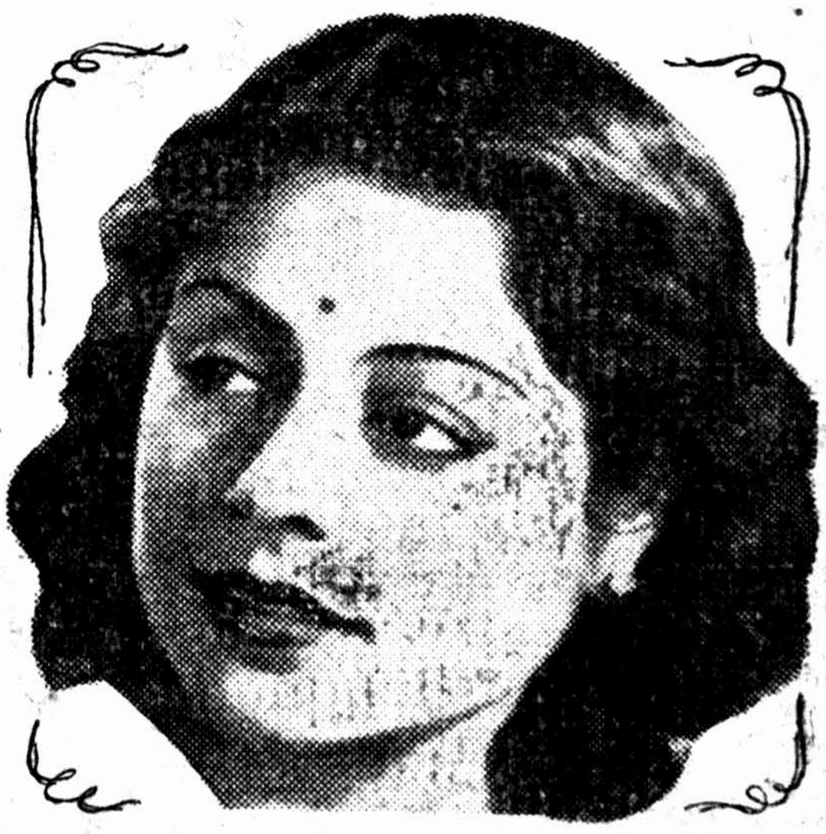

This popular singing star values her smooth, clear skin very highly, and always gives it the best of care—she knows that lasting skin-beauty is only achieved by regular beauty care. That's why Kanan Devi always uses Lux Toilet Soap.

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Faqir Of Ipi Deplores Partition

PESHAWAR, July 5, (U.P.I.): A delegation sent by the Frontier Jamiat-ul-Ulema under the leadership of Maulana Syed Gulbad Shah returned to Peshawar after meeting the Faqir of Ipi and offering condolence on the death of his brother Mr Sher Zaman.

Interviewed by the United Press of India Maulana Syed Gulbad Shah said: "I take the opportunity of thanking the Faqir of Ipi for his great hospitality and indulges shown to my goodwill delegation. I had two cordial interviews with him when we discussed the Indian political situation with particular reference to the Pathans' demands for Azad Pathanistan.

Whole-heartedly supporting our legitimate political aspiration to Faqir Saheb expressed the view that the British Government had affected the division of India mainly for their imperialist designs as a consequence of which false issues were imposed in the Frontier in the forthcoming referendum."

Maulana Gulbad Shah said that on July 26 last a representative Jirga of leading Waziris and Mahsuds held at Gurkhet were the Fiqir of Ipi announced his support in favour of Pathanistan and asked the people to refrain from voting in the referendum.

Churchill Memoirs In Dutch

THE HAGUE, (Reuter): The Amsterdam publishing company Elsevier is to publish Mr. Winston Churchill's Memoirs in Dutch.

Active youngsters are bound to be exposed to the danger of colds.

At such times, nothing is better than a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Mistol relieves the inflammation of delicate mucous membranes and quickly clears up the congestion, making breathing easy.

So to avoid dangerous colds, it is wise to keep Mistol always at hand.

Exiled Eastern European Leaders Indict "Communist Dictatorship"

WASHINGTON July 3, (U. P. A.): The exiled peasant leaders of Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia at a press conference here today issued a manifesto on behalf of the "more than a 100,000,000 human beings" in eastern Europe to protest against the "dictatorship of the Communist minorities imposed by a foreign military force which endeavors to perpetuate its authority by means of civil strife and terrorism.

The manifesto was called an "Independence Day declaration of the free representatives of the eastern European nations" on the anniversary of United States' independence.

The declaration was signed by Ferenc Nagy, former Premier of Hungary and leader of the Smallholders Party, Dr. Vlatko Macek, former Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia and President of the Croat Peasant Party who is presently in Paris, Milan Gavrilovic, President of the Serbian Peasant Party, who is presently in London, Georgi Dimitrov former member of the Bulgarian Parliament and leader of the Bulgarian Peasant Party. Both Nagy and Dimitrov were at the press meeting called to release the declaration.

Dimitrov said they intended to appeal to the United Nations Assembly in September on the grounds that interference in those countries by an outside power is a threat to peace. Exiled leaders hoped that some of the other nations might present their case. They said they had informed the South-Eastern Division of State Department on the manifesto, but had received no comment from the Department.

The manifesto explained, 'At the time when trusteeships are being created for preparation of the dependent peoples for independence and self-government, we strongly believe the democracies will not permit subjugation of nations which have possessed independent existence and cultural attainments for centuries . . Our isolated attempts have met with failure but our joint efforts will sueceed." Dimitrov also said that it was possible, they might establish joint offices and that national liberation committees would be formed under a co-ordinating committee.

Leaguers In Britain Grow Jubilant

To Celebrate "Pakistan Bill" Day With Prayers And Feasts

LONDON, July 4 (Reuter): The Muslim League in Great Britain will celebrate with prayers and a feast the introduction in the House of Commons of the India Bill, which Muslims have named the "Pakistan Bill."

Saheb Dad Khan, President of the London Branch of the Muslim League said to-night that prayer meeting for their "great victory" will be held by Muslims throughout Great Britain on July 9.

A great feast will be given at one of the biggest meeting places in the West End of London. The Imams of London's three mosques will give their blessings to the Muslim congregations.

Ali Mohammad Khan, President of the Muslim League of Great Britain in a statement to-night said: "The India Bill as presented to-day in the House of Commons decides once and for all that the 100 million Muslims of India are a nation by all canons of international law. It also decided that India is after all not one country, inhabited by one people. It proves to the unprejudiced mind that India which was artificially united by the British with their brute force and single administrative machinery of their own men, has at last gone back to its natural set-up."

He added: "The Bill also opens new roads of friendship between the peoples of Great Britain and the Muslims of Pakistan. Muslims are a generous people and believe in forgiving sinners. We will also forgive the old brute force of British imperialism which made us bleed and suffer in the past, which took away our kingdom from us and till very lately tried its best to hand it over completely to the Hindus of India."

Burma-Britain Talks On Transfer Of Power

Preliminary Phase Over

LONDON, July 4, (Reuter): The Burma political goodwill delegation to the British Government tonight had a further meeting with the cabinet group of Burma experts under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

This meeting was the last of the preliminary steps of the constitutional talks between the Burma political leaders and the British Government on the transfer of power from Britain to Burma.

Thakin Nu, President of the Burmese Constituent Assembly and leader of the delegation, has, it is understood, cancelled his projected European tour in which he was to have studied the constitutional and parliamentary systems of various countries, including France and Switzerland. He will remain in London for a few days.

Meanwhile, U. Tin Tut, High Commissioner-designate to London and U. Kyaw Nyeim, another member of the Burmese Executive Council, will leave for the continent tomorrow.

U. Tin Tut's intention is to examine the French and Swiss parliamentary system. U. Kyaw Nyeim's tour will take him further afield to study the constitutional system of other European countries including Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The constitutional talks with the British Government are likely to be continued in London about July 15 when U. Tin Tut returns to London.

Artistic Treasures Discovered In Burial Mound

WASHINGTON, July 4, (A.P.A.): Discovery of artistic treasures in an ancient Mayan burial mound in the little-known highlands of Quatemala has been announced by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

They represent craftsmanship spanning some seven or eight centuries and contribute new knowledge of the skill and customs of the Mayas, whose position is contested as the most brilliant exponents of higher aboriginal culture in the western world in the days before Christopher Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery in 1492.

Along with art objects unearthed from the mound—including "the finest single example of Mayan jade (a plaque or breastplate dating from about the ninth century and carved with stone tools) yet brought to light—the Carnage archaeologists also found graves dating from the fourth or fifth to the 12th century of the Christian era.

The mound is near the village of Nebaj and is one of 12 such burial sites there.

Carnegie researches, headed by Dr. A. Ledyard Smith, opened another one in 1946, but the other ten still are untouched.

"The long period of use of the site by the Maya, as indicated by the time span of the graves found this year", said a Carnegie announcement, "suggests that it was once the focus of a powerful and wealthy people, and that it was regarded as an especially holy place".

NOON ON NEED OF UNITY IN LEAGUE RANKS

LAHORE, July 4, (A. P. I.): The need for integrity and unity in the ranks of the Muslim League Assembly party was stressed by Malik Feroz Khan Noon in the course of an interview with the Associated Press of India on the recent development in the Punjab Muslim League Assembly party.

He said: "The discussion of party matters in the Press is undignified and must stop. The Muslim League members are as united as ever. Our only aim is true service of the people who have sent us to the legislature and their interest must remain supreme in every thing we do".

TRUMAN PUTS ASIDE DIGNITY

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia, July 4, (U.P.A.): President Truman today put aside dignity to stride across a shady quadrangle of the University of Virginia, with a grinning three-year-old youngster perched happily upon his shoulders.

With an enthusiastic shout of Hi Mister President," the shiny-faced boy, nattily clad in an yellow sun suit, broke away from his parents and rushed up arms spread wide to greet Truman as he arrived for luncheon at the University's famed Colonade Club. The President soon scopped the boy up into his arms and rested him securely on his shoulders. While the students cheered, the Chief Executive marched him across the quadrangle. Then he put him down with a grinning good-bye and hearty handshake.

Moscow's 800th Anniversary

MOSCOW, (Reuter): The USSR Council of Ministers has decided to mark the eight centenary of the foundation of Moscow on Sunday September 7.

"Save Europe" Conference

France Expects Acceptance Of Invitations By 22 Nations

LONDON, July 5, (Reuter): The French Foreign Office was expecting to receive today the first formal acceptances of its invitations to the 22 European nations invited by Britain and France to a "save Europe" conference following Russian refusal to participate in the Marshall offer.

Seven countries Italy Portugal, Sweden, Holland Denmark Greece and Belgium have already indicated that they want to attend this conference which will draw up a programme of Europe's needs and resources.

Of the Slav countries, Poland has shown her interest and Czechoslovakia according to well-informed circles in Prague, might accept after consulting the economic commission for Europe,—which is opening in Geneva today.

Russia is represented on the commission and its use in connection with the Marshall Plan has not been excluded by the United States, though Mr. William Clayton United States Under-Secretary of State for economic affairs now in Geneva, said yesterday it should not be the only organisation used.

This fact and M. Bidault's letter yesterday to M. Alexander Bogomolov Soviet Ambassador in France expressing the hope that Soviet Union may yet participate in the Marshall Plan has led to consider speculations on the course the commission's meeting may take.

Paris press comment is still critical of Russia's decision not to participate in the Marshall plan.

The veteran Socialist M. Leon Blum writing in "Populaire" said that the Russian decision had caused consternation and dismay.

The Right Wing paper 'Epoque' stated that Russia will have to increase her pressure on the Danubian countries if she is to keep them out of the conference.

The moderate paper "Le Pays said that under the United States offer Europe was being assistance on an equal footing and without being treated like powerless debtors.

Bevin Warns Russia

LONDON, July 4 (U.P.A.): Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, speaking at an American Independence Day dinner, to-day warned Russia by implication that "you can carry provocation too far", and said that "a time may come when we may say we have had enough."

It was Bevin's first public statement since the break up of the Big Three Foreign Ministers' meeting at Paris which failed after Russia refused to take part in the Marshall plan.

Governor Attends Communist Meeting!

SYLHET, July 4 (A.P.I.): Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, was accidentally one of the audience at a public meeting at Sheola this morning when he was going towards Karimganj from Sylhet. Mr. Bireash Chandra Misra, Communist leader, was then addressing a referendum meeting attended by a large number of Hindus and Muslims. The Governor, while waiting for the ferry boat, heard the speech from close quarters incognito. After the Governor's departure his identity was disclosed.

PATIL EXPLAINS FIVE-YEAR PLAN

AHMEDABAD, July 4, (A.P.I.), Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister of Excise and Post-War Reconstruction presiding over the District Post-War Reconstruction Conference, explained the 91 crores five-year post-war reconstruc- plan of the Government of Bombay. He said that the plan took a realistic view of the primary needs of the poor and aimed at obliterating class distinctions. Its fulfilment depended upon the initiative and spirit of co-operation of the people and its burden would be apportioned according to capacity to pay.

Mr. Bhogilal Lala, Secretary, Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, said that Gujerat, which was known as the garden of India was losing its fertility owing to irregular and inadequate rainfall. The law of diminishing returns applied to her agriculture and the peasants were being impoverished and involved in debt. When a province like Sind became rich after the large schemes of irrigation were prepared there was no reason why Gujerat would not prosper by irrigation.

Twenty One States To Join Confederation

Preparatory Step To Enter Union Consembly

"We Are Indians First, Rulers Next," Appeals Jam Saheb

BOMBAY, Saturday

Sixteen States of Western India, Gujerat and Central India have signed a declaration agreeing to join a Confederation of States in this area. Five other States which are not members of the Princes Chamber have also signified their willingness to join the Confederation.

RULERS' DECISION

This was the outcome of a conference of the Rulers and representatives of these States which met today at the Taj under the presidentship of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

The States of Rajputana, as earlier proposed were to have joined the Confederation; but they have since decided to have a separate union of their own.

The Conference also approved the constitution of the Confederation as finally amended by a Constitution Committee set up by a similar conference on May 9. The constitution provides for a presidium of five rulers and an Upper and Lower House of legislature. The Presidium will be aided and advised in the discharge of its functions by a council of four, two of whom will be selected out of a panel of four elected by the Upper House and the other two by a similar panel elected by the Lower House.

OBJECTIVES OF CONFEDERATION

Although a formal decision on the question of the entry of these states into the Indian Union Constituent Assembly was outside the scope of the present conference, one of the objectives of the Confederation is to facilitate the collective entry of the confederating States into the Constituent Assembly.

A hint of the nature of the decision was given by the Jam Saheb in his concluding remarks, when he called upon his brother Princes to "join the Indian Union and work for the greater glory of India".

"INDIANS FIRST"

He hit the nail on the head when he said that the Princes were Indians first and rulers next.

The declaration agreeing to join the Confederation has been signed by the rulers of Nawanagar, Porbandar, Gondal, Palitana, Jhabua, Barwani, Sant and Lunawada; by the heir apparents of Morvi, Wankaner, Alirajpur, Bansda and Rajpipla; and by the representatives of Dharampur and Dhroli.

The non-Chamber States which have also expressed their willingness to join the Confederation are: Jobat, Lakhtar, Bikha, Jetpur and Jasdan.

The following is the text of the communique issued at the end of the conference: "The Conference of the Rulers and representatives of the States of Western India, Gujerat and Central India, which was held today decided to establish a Confederation of the States in these regional. In token of this decision all the Rulers, heir apparents and representatives, except two, of the States of Western India, Gujerat and Central India who attended the Conference, signed the following declaration:

"In the exercise of our sovereignty in and over our respective States and after careful consideration, we, the signatories of this declaration do hereby acceded to the Confederation of the States of Gujerat, Central India and Western India. Under the provisions of the constitution finally approved by us today, we will shortly execute formal instruments of accession.

"The non-Chamber States of Jobat, Lakhtar, Bilkha Jetpur and Jasdan have also signed this declaration with the intention of joining the Confederation in a group.

"On behalf of the States of Rajputana the Rulers of Kotah, Jhalwar, and Dungarpur were deputed to this conference to communicate to it the decision taken by them at Udaipur on June 25, of forming a Union of the States of Rajputana. In view of this decision the conference was informed that the States of Rajputana will not join the Confederation.

"The Conference, unanimously and finally approved the draft constitution as amended by the Constitution Committee.

"At the conclusion of the conference H. H. the Jam Saheb made an inspiring speech impressing upon the audience how essential it was for the States to join the Indian Union and work for the greater glory of India. He claimed that the Rulers of States were second to none in their patriotism and that they were 'Indians first and rulers next. He exhorted his brother Princes to work in co-operation with their brothers in what is British India today for the solution of the common problems that confront them."

NEHRU AND COLLEAGUES RESIGN?

New Govt. Set-Up To Fit In With Partition

NEW DELHI, July 5, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government and his party colleagues are understood to have placed their resignations in the hands of the Viceroy This is a routine and expected development which normally precedes big changes in the Government and does not mean an immediate dissolution of the Interim Government.

It is pointed out in this connection that members of a former Government also placed their resignations in the hands of the Viceroy in May last in order to enable him to form a new Government. The present resignations are a natural corollary to the India Independence Bill. While in any case the present set up of the Government cannot continue beyond August 15 it is pointed out that the present resignations would help the Viceroy to reconstitute the Government to fit in with the partition already decided upon.

It is not known if the Muslim League members have sent in their resignations as yet.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN MEETS GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, July 5. (A.P.I.): Lady Mountbatten today paid a thirty-minute visit to the Bhanghi Colony, Gandhi's New Delhi residence. She was closetted with Mahatma Gandhi all the time chatting over a cup of tea.

JINNAH MEETS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, July 5. (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League met the Viceroy this evening.

Faridkot Deputation Calls On Jawahar

NEW DELHI, July 4, (A.P.I.): A deputation of the Faridkot State Praja Mandal called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today and acquainted him with the latest situation prevailing in the State and the reasons why the Praja Mandal boycotted the Panchayat Elections.

SARDAR URGES PRINCES TO JOIN CONSEMBLY

"Alternative To Co-operation Will Be Common Ruin"

NEW DELHI, July 5 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement appeals to those Indian States that have not already joined the Constituent Assembly to do so.

"The States have already accepted the basic principle that for Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications they would come into the Indian Union. We ask of them no more than accession on these three subjects in which the common interests of ..the country are involved. In other matters we would scrupulously respect their autonomous existence."

The alternative to co-operation, Sardar Patel adds "is anarchy and chaos which will overwhelm great and small in common ruin."

DEPARTMENT FOR STATES

Sardar Patel continues it was announced some days back that the Government of India had decided to set up a Department to conduct their relations with the States in matters of common concern. This department has come into being today and the States have been informed to this effect. On this important occasion I have a few words to say to the Rulers of Indian States among whom I am happy to count many as my personal friends.

It is the lesson of history that it was owing to her politically fragmented condition and our inability to make a united stand that India succumbed to successive waves of invaders. Our mutual conflicts, and internecine quarrels and jealousies have in the past been the cause of our downfall and our falling victims to foreign domination a number of times. We cannot afford to fall into those errors or traps again.

HOMOGENEITY OF CULTURE

We are on the threshold of independence. It is true that we have not been able to preserve the unity of the country entirely unimpaired in the final stage. To the bitter disappointment and sorrow of many of us some parts have chosen to go out of India and to se up their own Government. But there can be no question that despite this separation a fundamental homogeneity of culture and sentiment reinforced by the compulsive logic of mutual interests would continue to govern us. Much more would this be the case with that vast majority of States which, owing to their geographical contiguity and indissoluble ties, economic, cultural and political, must continue to maintain relations of mutual friendship and co-operation with the rest of India. The safety and preservation of these States as well as of India demand unity and mutual co-operation between its different parts.

DOCTRINE OF PARAMOUNTCY

When the British established their rule in India they evolved the doctrine of paramountcy which established the supremacy of British interests. That doctrine has remained undefined to this day, but in its exercise there has undoubtedly been more subordination than co-operation. Outside the field of paramountcy there has been a very wide scope in which relations between British India and the States have been regulated by enlightened mutual interests. Now that British rule is ending, the demand has been made that the States should regain their independence. In so far as paramountcy embodied the submission of States to foreign will, I have every sympathy with this demand, but I do not think it can be their desire to utilise this freedom from domination in a manner which is injurious to the common interests of India or which militates against the ultimate paramountcy of popular interests and welfare or which might result in the abandonment of that mutually useful relationship that has developed beween British India and Indian States during the last century This has been amply demonstrated by the fact that a great majority of Indian States have already come in to the Constituent Assembly. To those who have not done so, I appeal that they should join now

HERITAGE OF PEOPLE

This country with its institutions is the proud heritage of the people who inhabit it. It is an accident that some live in the States and some in British India, but all alike partake of its culture and character. We are all knotted together by bonds of blood and feeling no less than of self-interest. None can segregate us into segments; No impassable barriers can be set up between us. I suggest that it is therefore better for us to make laws sitting together as friends than to make treaties as aliens. I invite my friends the rulers of States and their people to the councils of the Constituent Assembly in this spirit of friendliness and co-operation in a joint endeavour, inspired by common allegiance to our motherland for the common good of us all.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

There appears a great deal of misunderstanding about the attitude of the Congress towards the States. I should like to make it clear that it is not the desire of the Congress to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic affairs of the States. They are no enemies of the Princely order, but, on the other hand, wish them and their people under this aegis all prosperity, contentment and happiness. Nor would it be my policy to conduct the relations of the new Department with the States in any manner which savours of the domination of one over the other; If there would be any domination it would be that of our mutual interests and welfare.

We have no ulterior motive or selfish interests to serve. Our common objective should be to understand each other's point of view and come to decisions acceptable to all and in the best interests of the country. With this object, I propose to explore the possibility of associating with the administration of the new Department a Standing Committee representative of both the States and British India.

STOP PRESS

RUIA COLLEGE PRINCIPAL DEAD

POONA, July 5, (A.P.I.): Principal Bhagwat of the Ramnarain Ruia College in Bombay died tonight of heart failure whilst in a meeting of the life members of the 'Shikshna Prasarak Mandali' which was being held at the Sir Parashuram Bhau College.

RESPONSE TO ANGLO-FRENCH INVITATION

LONDON, July 5, (Reuter): Three of the 22 States invited to the Aid-for-Europe Conference opening in Paris next Saturday had tonight decided to attend, and reports indicated that others favoured accepting the invitation. Portugal's acceptance was officially announced last night. Italy's was sent off by Count Sforza today, and an official announcement of Eire's decision later tonight.

MAISKY TO BE SOVIET ENVOY TO INDIA?

LONDON, July 5, (Reuter): Ivan Maisky, Soviet envoy in London for many years, will be the first Soviet Ambassador to India, writes the diplomatic correspondent of "The People".

BOMBAY GOVT. TO HELP SIND REFUGEES

BOMBAY, July 5, (A.P.I.): Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, who is in Bombay interviewed Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and discussed with him the Sind situation today. Mr. Kher was very sympathetic and assured that consistently with local needs, his Government would do its best to help refugees or immigrants from Sind and other areas.

"FLYING SAUCER"

WASHINGTON, July 5 (A.P.A.): Military scientific experts in Washington appear mystified at the new wave of "flying saucer" reports from around the United States today. They told that a crew of an airliner had seen the mysterious sky discs over Idaho, an army air force's spokesman said: "We have no experimental aircraft of that nature in Idaho nor anywhere else. We are mystified.

Planning For American Aid To Europe

Text Of Anglo-French Invitation To 22 Governments: Spain Excluded

LONDON, July 4. (UPA): The text of the Anglo-French invitation to 22 European nations to participate in the conference on the Marshall plan on July 12 in Paris is as follows:

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government have studied the suggestions contained in the speech of the Secretary of State of the United States at Harvard University on June 5.

The two Governments recognise that Europe must take the initiative in the work of reconstruction and that for this purpose it is essential to draw up as quickly as possible a programme covering both the resources and needs of Europe. In the opinion of the two Governments a temporary organisation must be set up to bring together the data on which such a programme will be based.

SPAIN KEPT OUT

All European states with the temporary exception of Spain are being invited to collaborate of their own free will in the work thus to be undertaken.

This organisation should consist of a Committee of Co-operation which would coordinate the work of the special sub-committees to deal with the revival of economic activity. The Committee of Cooperation would consist of representatives of the United Kingdom, France and certain other European states. It should, as the American Secretary of State himself suggested, seek the friendly aid of the United States in drafting the programme.

Four sub-committees would be set up to assist the work of the Committee of Cooperation in regard to the following subjects, firstly, food and agriculture, secondly, fuel and power, thirdly, iron and steel and fourthly, transport.

The sub-committees would be formed by representatives of certain of the European countries most concerned in each of the subjects enumerated. His Majesty's Government and the French Government will invite the representatives appointed by the countries which have agreed to participate to meeting in Paris on July 12 in order to settle the composition of the Committee of Co-operation and of the sub-committees.

This Committee of Cooperation and special sub-committees would meet in Paris and would begin their work July 15. The report of the Committee of Cooperation should be drawn up in time to be presented to the Government of the United States on September 1, 1947, at the latest.

The Economic Commission for Europe would be informed at its forthcoming session of the setting up of this organisation. The committees and sub-committees would be in contact with the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies and existing inter-Governmental organisations.

In the conviction that Mr. Marshall's suggestions are in the interest of Europe as a whole, that the task of European reconstruction would obtain essential help from the assistance of United States of America, that this assistance is dependent on the European nations making this effort, to coordinate and to help each other, His Majesty's Government and the French Government have the honour to invite the Government of (....) to take part in the administrative machinery which they desire to see set up. In the circumstances the two Governments are particularly desirous of knowing, if possible, before July 10 the reply of Government of (....)

Proposed Organisation

The proposals for the machinery to be set up are set out in the annex to this note:

ANNEX:

The British and French Governments regard it as all important that swift action should be taken for the reconstruction and economic development of the European countries which have suffered from the ravages of war. They believe that this task will be made easier by economic aid from United States such as that suggested by Mr. Marshall in his speech of June 5, 1947. The two Governments consider that the first step should be for Europe to help herself by developing production of her basic resources. The support of the United States is essential to enable Europe to accomplish this by contributing resources which are lacking till this has been achieved. This is the best way to ensure the economic recovery of European countries and to safeguard their independence. In order to collect quickly the information needed to draw up a programme covering the available resources and needs of Europe a special organisation will be set up. All the European states willing to do so will collaborate with this organisation. It will not interfere in the internal affairs of these states and no action will be taken by it which could be regarded as a violation of their sovereignty. There will be no restraint placed upon the desirable development of European trade.

Accordingly, the two Governments make the following proposal:

Firstly, the Committee of Cooperation shall be set up with instructions to prepare a report on the available resources and needs of Europe during the next four years. This report shall be presented to the Government of the United States before September 1.

Secondly, this report shall be based on information supplied of their own free will by the countries desiring to take part in this action shall set forth:

(a) A general rise of production so far as certain essential activities are concerned which can be achieved, on the one hand, by each European country individually and, on the other hand, by an exchange of resources between these countries.

(b) The needs in quantities and values to be covered by the aid from outside Europe. These requirements shall include both capital goods needed to ensure increased production and the essential consumption of goods (agricultural products, coal etc.) needed to enable Europe to maintain its economic existence so long as national production is not sufficient to do so.

Thirdly the Committee of Co-operation shall be composed of representatives of France, the United Kingdom and certain other Europen countries.

New Homeopathic College Inaugurated

NAVSARI, (By Mail.)

The National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Society was inaugurated at the college last Sunday, by the promoter members of the Society with the object of assuming charge of the National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital as a public institution and appointing a Board of Trustees, a Governing Council and a panel of Staff of the college. Dr. G. B. Patel, the founder of the National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, made over the private concern into a public institution. The college opens on 15th July.

It is hoped that large funds shall be collected for the college and the hospital. The institution is the first of its kind in Western India and deserves encouragement and financial support by the public.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 7-7-47:—The Monsoon will weaken further in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain will occur in the south Konkanpatti and the south Hyderabad State. Rainfall will be local in the north Konkanpatti and will occur at a few stations in Gujarat, Khandesh, Mawal, Deccan, Malnad, Gadinad, Yernad and the north Hyderabad State.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Further decrease of rainfall in Gujarat. No large change elsewhere

MAHASABHA LEADER ARRESTED

POONA, July 4, (API): Mr. N. D. Apte, a local Hindu Mahasabha leader and director of "Agrani," a local language daily, was arrested late tonight by the Poona police.

The police later searched his residence but nothing incriminating is said to have been found.

After Six Years Of Incarceration

The Afghan Princes, Gulam, Ali, Fakir and Fazul, sons of Ex-King Amanullah Khan arrived in city yesterday from Poona. Photo shows the Princes at a party at Mongini arranged to welcome them by the Provincial Youth League Workers.

Threat To India's Foreign Trade Policy

Non-Co-operation Of Even A Few Small Indian States May Break The Whole System

NEW DELH, July 5, (A.P.I.): The refusal of some maritime Indian states to fall in line with the Government of India's import, export and exchange control regulations is causing concern, it is reliably learnt.

The primary purpose of these controls, it is pointed out, is to conserve India's limited supply of foreign exchange and to maintain a sound currency position. This cannot be effectively done unless the whole country strictly observes the control regulations of the Government of India. While the division of the country is not likely to have a detrimental effect on these, as standstill agreements with respect to controls are generally expected to be reached between the two Dominion Governments, the non-co-operation of even a few small Indian states can wreck the whole scheme.

One of the most serious breaches of these regulations is the import of gold by some maritime Indian states from the United States. The states concerned import goods from British India and export these together with their own products to the U. S. A. through their agents abroad. The dollars acquired through this barter arrangements are used for the purchase of gold in the United States which is then shipped by sea or by air to the Indian state concerned. Although the Government of India have prohibited the import of gold into British India and also the transhipment of gold from Indian ports to these states, these measures are not quite effective. While it is possible to divert planes to an Indian airport before they can proceed to the Indian states, it not possible to intercept gold cargo by sea.

NOT SO SERIOUS, BUT?

The import of gold in itself is not considered so serious, but the Government of India are understood to object to the expenditure of dollars acquired through the barter of Indian goods on a commodity which is neither in the category of consumer goods nor of capital goods. Not only does this practice destroy the effect of the exchange control but this attitude on the part of these states also affects the whole question of controls and leads to large-scale smuggling and provides a break in the chain of controls that can defeat the whole object of the policy of the Government of India. It is pointed out in this connection that not only would British India be affected by the violation of these controls but also the Indian states who, it is stated, are following a very short-sighted policy.

The Government of India, it is understood, will take all possible measures to bring the Indian states in line with their policy and administration of controls. Should the states, however, prove recalcitrant, the strongest possible measures, it is learnt, will be taken to make the controls watertight as the whole economic structure of the country is affected.

ASSAM MINISTER SEEKS MILITARY HELP FROM CENTRE

SYLHET, July 5, (U.P.I.): A demand for more military help from the Centre was made by the Assam's Home Minister, Mr. Sasanta Kumar Das. This was disclosed by the Home Minister in an interview to the United Press of India.

The Home Minister said: "The Referendum Commissioner has issued a Communique to the effect that sufficient military and police arrangements would be made for protection of voters and the Viceroy's broadcast also gave an impression that all arrangements to ensure a peaceful atmosphere for holding the referendum would be made. The Provincial Government have placed all its resources at the disposal of the Referendum Commissioner, but complaints are coming from all over the district that elaborate arrangements have been made by certain party to prevent the voters from coming to the polling stations to exercise their right of voting.

Describing this a "positive threat to peace in Assam" the Home Minister said: Thousands of uniformed Muslim National Guards are simply flooding Sylhet from outside. They are penetrating into the remotest villages and creating great panic in the minds of our unsophisticated villagers. I fear under these circumstances that if the people were left themselves and an atmosphere is created in which they can exercise the votes freely I feel sure that the people of the Sylhet district including Muslims will vote in favour of the district remaining an integral part of Assam"

TRIVANDRUM BAR ACCUSES DEWAN

"Propaganda Undermining Fundamentals Of Rule Of Law In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, July 5 (A.P.I.): The General Body meeting of the Trivandrum Bar Association has adopted the following resolutions:—"This association records that the proposed declaration of Independence of Travancore is detrimental to the best interests of the people and the State and that it is highly unwise that Travancore does not join the Indian Union.

"The Association also views with grave concern that the propaganda started by the Dewan and carried on now by officials of the State in favour of the movement for Independence of Travancore is undermining the fundamentals of the rule of law which has been prevailing in the state for the last one century and more."

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 3, 2003.
Muslim: Sabaan 16, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 6, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-06 a.m. Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 01-14, 14-12. Lowtide: 07-14, 20-25.

Today's Engagements

VICHAR VIKAS MANDAL: Mr. Teja Singh, Principal Khalsa College will deliver a lecture on "The Future of Punjab at 4 p.m. at Bombay Gymnastic Institute, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, today.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Indian Cheiro Mr. B. M. Khona's lecture on "Palmistry" today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Liberty High School, Princes Street.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Snatika Seeta Devi Gaunker will deliver a Lecture on "Religion and Humanity" today at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Hall, Bora Bazar Street.

ARYA SAMAJ BHOIWADA: Lecture on "Vedic Socialism" by Pt. Pratapchandraji at 5 p.m. today (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Astral Body" is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by Questions and Answers today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.: The business on the Exchange remained closed on account of the sad demise of Seth Purshotamdas Dharamdas of Messrs. Popatlal Purshotamdas, a member of the Exchange.

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS' ASSOCIATION: Annual General Meeting today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Cama Hall 136, Apollo Street, behind Museum opp. Lion Gate, Fort.

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTAL AND QUASI-GOVERNMENTAL STAFF UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS: Open session conference today at 3 p.m. at C. J. Hall. Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan will inaugurate and Mr. R. K. Karanjia will preside.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Classes begin tomorrow (Monday): Classes in German at St. Xavier's College, French (Jr.) in Elphinstone College, Hindustani (Elementary, Jr. and Sr.) in Anjuman-I-Islam High School and the Philosophy of Spinoza at Wilson College at 6-30, 6, 6-30 and 6-30 p.m. respectively.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Hindustani Classes for the First, Second and Third Examinations conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay are held at the following Centres on every Sunday:—

FORT: Kabibai High School, Fort. Sunday: 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S.T.).

Bazaar Gate High School, Gunbow Street. Sunday: 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

KALBADEVI: G. T. High School, Dadyseth Agiary Lane. Sunday: 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

GIRGAUM: Aryan Education Society High School, Opera House. Sunday: 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Modern School, V. J. Patel Road, Sicka Nagar. Sunday: 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA, MATUNGA: Music Concert—Smt. Rajalaxmi Seetharam and Miss Saraswati Seetharam—Vocal—Podar College Hall—5 p.m. today (Sunday.)

INDIA SUPPLY MISSION DIRECTOR IN U.S. ARRIVES IN CITY

BOMBAY, July 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. A. R. Palit Director of the India Supply Mission, Washington, arrived in Bombay this morning on his way to Delhi.

During his stay in the city, Mr. Palit will meet officials and non-officials and discuss with them India's requirements in imports and capital goods from America he is expected to leave Bombay on July 8

A SOCIETY WEDDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The wedding of Mr. Hamid son of Dr. Jan Mahomed and Mrs. Kusum Sayani with Miss Zarina daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jafferbhoy. G. Padamjee was celebrated on Saturday at C. J. Hall.

Among the large gathering present were Mr. B. G. Kher the Premier of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. V. L. Mehta.

FOOD POSITION IN SURAT DISTRICT

Complaints have been received by the Government of Bombay that there are not sufficient stocks of foodgrains in the Surat District and especially in Surat City. An examination of the supply position has been made and the Government considers that there is no cause for any public anxiety.

Sensational 'Pugree' Arrest In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Municipal Corporator, her son Mr. B S. Sukhtankar, her brother Mr. Lalnath Khote, her son-in-law Mr. B. G. Gokhale, and two City lawyers Mr. J P. Lobo and Mr. Leo Lawrence were arrested by the Bombay C. I. D., yesterday on the charge of receiving a 'Pagree' of Rs. 10,000.

The story as stated by the police is that Dr. S. S. Pai, a medical practitioner was in need of a flat rather badly. A broker by the name of Bhopatkar approached him with the offer of a 'posh' flat at Walkeshwar. The doctor accepted the offer but also apprised the Police of the deal.

The conditions on which the flat was to be let were that the tenant should pay a cash 'Pagree' of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 360, two months' rent in advance.

As soon as the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., got to know of the transaction Deputy Commissioner Moray with a batch of picked officers planned a clever ruse.

The demanded cash in the sum of Rs. 10,360, was handed over in marked notes to the would-be tenant.

With the amount safely deposited in the wallet of Dr. Pai, a big squad of Police Officers led by Deputy Commissioner Moray and consisting of Superintendent Hampton, Inspector Padwal, Deputy Inspector Bagwe, Deputy Inspector Miranda and Sub-Inspectors Patel, Nadkarni and Kadam proceeded to the house of Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar at Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, known as "Shantaram House" at noon yesterday.

Dr. Pai was sent up to meet the landlady and the Police carefully hid themselves at strategic points awaiting a signal from the prospective tenant.

A few minutes after Dr. Pai interviewed Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar, her son and brother were seen going in a car bearing No. B.Y.F. 1269. As they drove off, the Police pursued them but lost sight of the automobile in the midday traffic jam.

As soon as the car left Dr. Pai gave the pre-arranged signal and the remaining Police party rushed to Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar's flat and searched the premises. The search, however, proved futile and no marked money was found.

As the Police were in search of the car, the son returned and was immediately placed under arrest. He, thereupon, it is stated, made a statement which revealed to the Police where the money was and how it was disbursed.

SPLIT UP

It was found out that Rs. 5,000 was split into two lots and Rs. 3,000 deposited in the family current account. Rs. 2,000 in the account of Mrs. Gokhale, the daughter of Mrs. Sukhtankar, in the Malabar Hill Branch of the Bank of India.

The remaining amount, it is alleged, was again split into two parts and Rs. 3,000 were put in the name of Mr. J. P. Lobo and Rs. 2,000 in Mr. Leo Lawrence's name. Both these accused are pleaders who are tenants of Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar in a building at Jambool Wadi. This amount of Rs. 5,000 was deposited in the Kalbadevi Branch of the Bank of India in Round Building where the chambers of several lawyers are housed.

The sum standing in the accounts of the two pleaders, it is alleged, could be jointly operated.

The Police arrested all the accused and seized the amount of Rs. 10,360.

Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar was allowed bail of Rs. 20,000 and the others were enlarged on bail of Rs. 5,000 each by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, this afternoon.

TWO CITY MERCHANTS ARRESTED

Alleged Forgery Cheating & Misappropriation

On charges of forgery, cheating and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 10,000 the Bombay C.I.D. arrested two city merchants doing export-import business. They were both put up before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning, when they were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 each with a surety for like amount.

Applying for bail of B. E. Loomba, the Police stated that he was the proprietor of Kroz and Company situated in Fort and doing export-import business. Mr. N. L. Burdya, the second accused was the proprietor of Burdy and Company doing similar business. Both the accused knew each other.

It was alleged by the Police that the complainant, a merchant from Indore, had come to Bombay in April last with a view to purchasing Jeeps and Chevrolet trucks released by the military. With that end in view he approached Burdya whom he knew well. The latter told him that his friend Loomba had Receivable Orders from the Disposal Department, Government of India, for the release of 500 trucks and 800 jeeps.

The complainant was then introduced to Loomba who showed him the alleged forged Receivable Orders and demanded a sum of Rs. two lakhs by way of advance money for supplying him trucke and jeeps. The complainant agreed to deposit the said amount on condition that it should not be utilized till the R.O.s were verified and found to be correct. Ignoring this warning, it was alleged, the accused had tried to cash the three cheques given to them by the complainant on the Lloyd's Bank

FORGED DOCUMENTS

Further, on inquiries by the complainant at the Disposal Department, Delhi, it was found that no such trucks and jeeps existed and that the orders were forged documents.

The complainant brought this to the notice of the first accused who still insisted that the R.O.s were genuine and that he had jeeps and trucks. The accused demanded a sum of Rs. 30,000 to be kept with the second accused till such time as the vehicles were delivered. To this the complainant agreed.

The accused however failed to deliver the trucks and when called upon by the complainant to return the amount gave him only Rs. 20,000 and refused to pay the balance on the ground that the amount was forfeited as the complainant did not abide by the terms of the agreement.

On this the complaint was lodged and the accused were arrested.

Railway Workshop Strike Called Off

WORKERS TO RESUME WORK ON MONDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The nine-day-old strike of over 20,000 Railway workshopmen in Bombay has been called off.

The workers will resume work on Monday.

Following negotiations between representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the General Manager of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways and the Chief Labour Commissioner to the Government of India, the Railway Managers announced this morning that the four railway workshops where a lock-out was declared on June 30, will be opened at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 7.

On an assurance given by the President and the Vice-President of the A.I.R.F. as well as by about 150 representatives of the locked-out workshopmen, that only peaceful and constitutional methods would be resorted to by workers in getting their grievances redressed, the General Managers of the Railways have agreed not to insist on the strikers signing forms declaring future good behaviour.

NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Further, no departmental disciplinary action will be taken against any worker for his having participated in the strike.

A meeting of about 150 representative workers of all sections of the four workshops, held at 8 o'clock this morning at the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union passed a resolution condemning the violence which occurred between June 27 and June 30, and expressing the determination of the workers to "carry on their struggle in a constitutional and peaceful manner." The meeting further expressed the desire to have an inquiry made by the Railwaymen's Federation into the recent incidents in Bombay.

J. P.'S ADDRESS

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Vice-President, who presided. The speakers stressed that violence would harm the cause of workers and would weaken their organisation.

The resolution passed at the meeting was conveyed to the B. B. and C. I. and the G.I.P. Railway General Managers by Mr. Khedgikar and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain who met them at 11 a.m., along with Mr. S. C. Joshi when the decision to withdraw the lock-out was taken.

It will be recalled that over 20,000 workers of four workshops of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways in Bombay went on a one-day token strike on June 27 as a protest against the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The strikers indulging in violence, the Police opened fire killing three and injuring several. Thereafter the workers did not resume work as a protest against police firing. The Railway authorities on June 30, declared a lock-out in all the workshops.

A mass meeting of railway workers will be held under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation this evening, at the Kamgar Maidan when Mr. Jai Prakash Narain will address the workers.

HOME GUARDS LEARN TO USE RIFLES

The Commandant of the Home Guards, Greater Bombay, has pleasure in informing the public that the Home Guards Organization in Bombay has been issued with rifles, and weapon training has already started in different Divisions. This want which was noticed by the public, being now made up, it is expected that the applications for joining the Organization will rapidly increase in their number and will soon reach the limit aimed at.

The practice is held every morning at different Centres, and it is expected to complete the initial training in about three months time. Every member of the public who is accepted as a Home Guard, will be able to avail himself of this opportunity of training himself in the use of firearms in the service of the city. By this means it is hoped that the Bombay Home Guards, by their longer experience and greater scope will be able to set an example to similar Organizations which are being started in other parts of the country.

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TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT:—(1) Wireless Telegraphy, (2) Radio Servicing Engineering, (3) Radio Mechanics, (4) Cinema Operation & Engineering, (5) Cinema Operators, (6) Refrigerator Mechanics, (7) Assistant Station Masters Course. Admission closes on the 23rd July, 1947. This Institution has been selected by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, as one of the examination centres for the All-India Examination in Wireless Telegraphy.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:—(1) R. A. Session begins in August 1947. Limited number of seats. Enrol now to avoid disappointment. All Overseas qualified Lecturers. Recognised by the Central Government for training students for the R. A. Course, (First and Final Examinations). (2) Special arrangements have been made for holding classes for the following examinations under expert qualified Lecturers. (A) Institute of Cost & Works Accountants, (B) Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants (C) Institute of Bankers, (D) Government Departmental Examinations, (E) London Chamber of Commerce, (F) I. Com., B. Com., M. Com., (Special coaching), (G) Other Commercial Subjects:—Accountancy, Book-keeping, Auditing, Law, Income Tax, etc.

STUDENTS CAN TAKE ADMISSION AT ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR IN THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:—(1) Telegraphy (Postal & Rly. Standard), (2) Typist-Signaller, (3) Shorthand (Pitman's System), (4) Typewriting (Touch System), (5) Book-keeping (Junior & Advanced). Telegraph Final Examination is conducted by a State Rly. Authority. Students who desire to sit for the Final Examinations in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping, which are conducted by the Government Commercial Institute Board, must take admission by the 2nd July, 1947.

In the above 3 categories or Subjects, MORNING, DAY AND EVENING classes are held.

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Fine Knock By Mitchell

South Africa Scores 278 For Six Wickets

MANCHESTER, July 5. (Reuter): In the Third Cricket Test Match against England at Old Trafford, South Africa had scored 278 runs for six wickets at the close of play.

South Africa won the toss and batted first against England in the Third Cricket Test which was begun at Old Trafford here today with 20,000 people present in windy threatening weather.

South Africa made a slow start against England's four bowlers Edrich, Gladwin, Cranston and Barnett and scored only 57 runs for one in the 90 minutes' play before lunch.

South Africa continued to bat carefully against England's steady but not hostile attack after lunch and by tea had added 109 runs for the loss of another two wickets, their score being 166 for three at the interval.

South Africa put together a very satisfactory total of 278 for six wickets by the close of play. Mitchell battled confidently and seemed all set for a century when he was unfortunately run out at 214. Mitchell defied England's attack for three hours 40 minutes in getting 80 out of 182. His best hits were ten fours.

SCORE-BOARD

SOUTH AFRICA (FIRST INNINGS)

Melville c Hutton b Gladwin	17
Dyer b Edrich	62
Mitchell (run out)	80
Nourse c Yardley b Cranston	23
Viljoen (not out)	66
Dawson b Cranston	1
Rowan lbw Hollies	13
Tuckett (not out)	6
Extras	10
Total for six wickets at close of play	278

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 32, two for 125, three for 163, four for 214 five for 215, six for 260.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Edrich	20	6	65	1
Gladwin	36	14	48	1
Cranston	24	8	45	2
Barnett	8	3	11	0
Wright	9	1	30	0
Hollies	23	8	42	1
Compton	7	1	27	0

CINDERELLA GIRLS SPRING BIG UPSET

Wimbledon Finals

WIMBLEDON, July 5 (U.P.A.): Under lowering skies and a wintry wind that often marks an English summer Doris Hart and Mrs. Canning Todd—the Cinderella girls who had to pay their own way to Wimbledon because they were not expected to win—sprang one of the biggest upsets of the world's official tennis championship today by capturing the women's doubles crown from the title holders Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

The victory was the high point of the closing days programme before a crowd of 20,000 which included the Queen Mother Mary, Prime Minister Attlee and the Duchess of Kent.

The crowd saw Margaret Osborne win the singles title from Doris Hart 6-2, 6-4, and gasped, groaned, cheered and suffered while the British Empire hopes. Tony Mottram of England and Bill Sidwell of Australia, were trounced in the mens doubles final by Americans Jack Kramer and Bob Falkenburg 8-6, 6-3, 6-3.

It was a great day for the United States which took every title and half of the mixed doubles crown in this year's classic of the tennis world. and the centre court crowd generously applauded the American winners in weather more in keeping for winter sports.

Miss Brough teamed with John Bromwich of Australia to win the mixed doubles finals from the Australian duo of Colin Long and Nancye Bolton 1-6, 6-4, 6-2. Last year the Beverley Hills beauty won the same crown with Tom Brown of San Francisco as her partner.

Results

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Miss Margaret Osborne (United States) beat Miss Doris Hart (United States) by 6-2, 6-4.

The following are the results of the men's doubles final:—

Robert Falkenburg and Jack Kramer (United States) beat Tony Mottram (Great Britain) and Billy Sidwell (Australia) by 8-6, 6-3, 6-3.

The following is the result of the women's doubles final: Miss D. Hart and Mrs. P. Todd (United States) beat Miss L. Brough and Miss M. Osborne (United States) 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

In the mixed doubles final John Bromwich (Australia) and Miss Louise Brough (United States) beat Colin Long and Mrs. Nancye Bolton (Australia 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

ALL CONGRESS CANDIDATES RETURNED TO PAKISTAN CONSEMBLY

Liaquat Ali, J. N. Mandal, And Kiran Sankar Roy Figure Among 41 Members Declared Elected

CALCUTTA, July 5 (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member and Mr. J. N. Mandal, Law Member of the Interim Government and Mr Kiran Sankar Roy, till recently leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, are among the 41 members declared elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly today from East Bengal Muslim and General seats.

Two Scheduled Caste Ministers of the present Shurawardy Cabinet, Mr. Dwarka Nath Barori and Mr. Nagendra Nath Roy were among those who failed to get elected.

Congress contested 11 out of the 12 seats allotted for the non-Muslims and all of them have been returned. The other successful candidate is Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal. There was no contest for the Muslim seats.

The following members have been elected (Muslim 29 seats) (1) Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, (2) Mr. K. Nazimuddin, (3) Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, (4) Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, (5) Mr. M. A H. Ispahani, (6) Maulana Akram Khan, (7) Mr. Abdullah al Mahmud, (8) Mr. A. M. A. Hamid, (9) Mr. Abul Kasim Khan, (10) Mr. Ibrahim Khan (11) Mr. Fazlur Rahman, (12) Mr. Giasuddin Pathan, (13) Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhry, (14) Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, (15) Mr. Mahmud Hussain, (16) Maulana Abdullah Hil Baqi, (17) Mr. Sirajul Islam. (18) Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani, (19) Mr. Khwaja Sahabuddin, (20) Begum Ikramullah, (21) Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, (22) Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmed, (23) Mr. Nurul Amin, (24) Mr. Habibullah Bahar, (25) Mr. Mohammad Ali, (26) Mr. Nur Ahmed (27) Dr. A. M. Malek, (28) Mr. Azizuddin Ahmed and (29) Mr. Farhat Reza Chowdhury.

(GENERAL 12 SEATS) (1) Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy (2) Mr. Dhirendra Nath Dutta, (3) Prof. Raj Kumar Chakravarti, (4) Mr. Srish Chandra Chattopadhyaya, (5) Mr. Bhujendra Kumar Dutta, (6) Mr. Prem Hari Burma, (7) Mr Dhananjay Roy, (8) Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal, (9) Mr. Sachindra Nath Sanyal, (10) Mr. Harendra Nath Sur, (11) Mr. Jnan Chandra Majumdar, (12) Mr. J. N. Mandal.

SEPARATION SUB-COMMITTEES AT WORK

Five main committees and 25 Departmental Committees all of them official in composition, are now functioning under the Steering Committee and the Bengal Separation Council on the Work of separation of Bengal.

It is learnt that it has been decided that all departmental sub-committees should complete their work not later than 21st July. The last date by which the main committees should complete their work has been fixed as 26th July.

COUNTY CRICKET HIGHLIGHTS

Yorkshire (Champs) Having Worst Season

LONDON, July 4 (Reuter): Once proud and mighty Yorkshire, 22 times winner of county cricket championship and present champions, are having their worst season ever.

Their defeat by Kent was their fifth in 12 matches this season. This is the first time since 1924 that they have lost five matches in one season.

Since June 10, when they beat Somerset by an innings, Yorkshire have gained only four points for first innings in their last four matches they have lost to Kent, Middlesex and Nottinghamshire and drawn with Middlesex who took first innings points.

Requiring 221 for victory Yorkshire collapsed against some inspired bowling by Walter Harding who in seven overs took the first four Yorkshire wickets for 13 runs out of a total of 29. Bowler Alec with 63, the highest of his career, and other bowler, John Wardle, added 68 for seventh wicket but failed to save the game.

Fine bowling by Cliff Gladwin, England's new recruit, enabled Derbyshire to become the first county to lead Gloucestershire on the first innings this season on Bristol wicket. In his final spell Gladwin's figures were 12 over 5 maidens. 15 runs 4 wickets.

But Derbyshire failed to prevent Gloucestershire winning and taking the lead in the county championship table with 112 points. Middlesex, not engaged in county match, are second with 104 points but have played two games less than Gloucestershire.

John Ikin, Lancashire and England all-rounder, scored his first century in county cricket against Leicestershire. He scored 139 for Lancashire against the Indian tourists last season and another century against New Zealand in the recent tour. Ikin stayed three hours five minutes and hit six fours.

Several England batsmen were in form. Cyril Washbrook hit up 62 in 55 minutes for Lancashire, hitting sixes into rivers on either side of the ground: Charles Barnett, Gloucestershire's England Test player scored 74 against Derbyshire and Leonard Hutton showed a welcome return to form with 74 for Yorkshire against Middlesex.

JACK KELLY WINS DIAMOND SCULLS

Henley's Royal Regatta Finals

HENLEY-ON-THE-THAMES, July 5 (U.P.A.): Jack Kelly of the University of Pennsylvania won the final of the Diamond Challenge Sculls beating the Norwegian, Carl Fronsdahl, easily in 8 min. 49 secs.

Kent School beat Tabor Academy by two lengths in 7 min. 22 secs. in the all-American finals for the Thames Challenge Cup for eights.

The all-American final aroused tremendous interest as it had become obvious the two crews were evenly matched

Tabor started at 44 with Kent two strokes slower. The Kent crew took an early lead and led by 4-5 feet at the quarter-mile post, gradually increasing the lead despite the powerful attempts from Thabor to catch up. More than one length divided the two at the three-quarter mile post.

With one-and-a-quarter lengths to the good at the mile post, Kent seemed to have the race well in hand. Their work was smooth and finished.

Kent equalled the record for the course previously held by Tabor and won the race for the third time.

Just before coming to England the two crews had beaten each other in school events.

The Princess Elizabeth Cup for eights was won by England's Bedford School beating Shrewsbury School by one length in 7 min. 35 secs. It was the first time this race was rowed

Jesus College, Cambridge, scored a great triumph for Britain in winning the premier award at Henley's Royal Regatta this afternoon by capturing the Grand Challenge Cup for eights, beating in the finals Delftache Club of Holland after a magnificent race by one and a quarter lengths in seven minutes. 14 seconds.

MYSORE PREPARES FOR AUGUST 15

Dewan Determined Not To Allow Any Administrative Chaos In State

BANGALORE, July 5, (A.P.I.): Determination of the Mysore State "not to allow any administrative chaos to follow" on the lapse of paramountcy in the state's "administrative relations or arrangement with British India, which have been brought about through the agency of the Crown Representative" was expressed by Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan, addressing today a joint session of the Mysore Legislature, specially convened to elect Mysore delegates to the Indian Constituent Assembly.

The Dewan said: With the attainment of independence by British India whether inside or outside British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existen between rulers of states and the British Crown will no longer be possible. Paramountcy can be neither be retained by the British Crown nor transferred to the new Government.

"I feel perfectly confident either before or at the latest on the lapse of paramountcy, all rights and jurisdiction ceded to or assumed by the Crown will revert to the Ruler of the state for the greater happiness and contentment of the people of Mysore.

"In fact His Highness' Government has been invited to enter into negotiations with British India leaders in the course of this month to arrive, if possible, at standstill basis agreement on several matters of mutual concern and interest which will last during the interim period between the lapse of paramountcy and the new arrangement either through Federation or otherwise between Dominion Government and the State.

"Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar added that the Mysore Government had already agreed to enter into these negotiations and would fully co-operate in ensuring that arrangements are made which will cause the least disturbance to such economic and other arrangements as now prevail or may be necessary in interregnum".

"J.P." Blames Rail Strikers

Plea To Work For Common Good Of Country

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speaking at a public meeting, held this evening at Kamgar Maidan under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen Federation, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, President of the Federation, condemned the action of the workers during the recent strike.

In the beginning Mr. Khedgikar, Vice-President of the Federation, who presided, said that on behalf of the Federation Mr. Jaiprakash and himself had made it plain to the Railway Board that railwaymen would resort to strike in times of necessity; but under no circumstances things of such a nature would be repeated. He said it was for workers to abide by this decision.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain was garlanded on behalf of many associations.

Mr. Jaiprakash in the course of his speech said that the Pay Commission Report was before the public—especially before the railway workers for a long time. Out of the 17 recommendations in the Report, some were acceptable to the railwaymen and the Federation. But there were certain recommendations which the Federation could not accept. The Federation felt that they were detrimental to the interest of workers.

Some time back he issued a circular, he said, asking all railwaymen of India to observe June 27th as Railwaymen's Day, to make the unequivocal strength of the Federation. He had asked the railwaymen to hold meetings take out processions and spread the message of the Federation throughout the country. He had specially asked them not to strike work. He could not understand, he said why, in spite of this instruction, some members of the Federation resorted to strike.

'STAND UNITED' CALL

Mr. Jaiprakash appealed to workers to stand united and work for the common good of the country. He said that their Federation was the biggest Federation in India and they must stand united.

Mr. Jaiprakash was pained to find that the Railway Boards of B.B. & C.I. and G.I.P. had asked the workers to sign forms promising good behaviour. Under no circumstances could the workers sign such a form, for it would definitely weaken their Federation. He deplored this attempt of Railway Boards to deal directly with workers. The proposals should have been put to the workers through the Federation

Mr. Jaiprakash congratulated officials of both the Railways for their co-operation to reach an amicable settlement. There were some points on which they could not agree with him.

He assured the workers that there would be no victimisation. There was nothing to hold them back from work. He appealed to all workers to go to work on Monday peacefully.

Sardar Commends Indian Independence Bill

NATION'S "GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT"

Dispute On Division Of Assets And Liabilities To Be Referred To Judicial Tribunal

NEW DELHI July 5, (A.P.I.).

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Member for Information and Broadcasting, presiding over a press conference at which Mr. V. P. Menon, Reforms Commissioner, explained the implications of the Indian Independence Bill, said, "This is a Bill the object of which is to transfer power as quickly as possible It is not that on all points everybody can be satisfied. There may be some lacuna, some gaps, some difficulties and some doubts but all constitutions are like that.

INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENT

Constitutions are amended by exigencies of circumstances and in this country there are many circumstances which will create difficulties. No Bill or constitution can deal with all these difficulties. On the whole, one thing is certain, that is that on August 15 India is completely free. And that is the greatest achievement of India and, one may say, it is one of the greatest acts done in history by any power".

Sardar Patel said that in the history of the British Parliament, there was hardly any other instance in which a Bill had been introduced and was expected to be passed so quickly as the present Bill.

Mr. Menon, he added, had made no mean contribution in the making of this draft so far as the Government of India point of view was concerned.

DIVISION OF ASSETS

Intervening in the course of the conference, Sardar Patel revealed that it had been agreed to by the parties concerned to refer to a Judicial Tribunal all points of dispute arising out of division of assets and liabilities.

Mr. V. P. Menon stated that the press conference was convened at the instance of the Viceroy who personally asked Sardar Patel to preside and that he was grateful that Sardar Patel had been able to accept. Mr. Menon added that the views he would put forward in the course of the conference would be his personal views but on one point they would represent the authoritative views of the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government. This point was Clause 6 of the Bill.

SOVEREIGN LEGISLATURE

Mr. Menon said that Clause 6 was the pivotal provision in the Bill establishing beyond doubt or dispute the sovereign character of the legislature of each of the new Dominions and giving them the fullest measure of independence.

Sub-clauses (2), (4) and (5) removed every possible element of subordination to, or dependence on, the Parliament of the United Kingdom. In particular, the power to amend or repeal "this or any existing or future act of Parliament", insofar as it affected the Dominion, constituted a complete and unreserved transfer of sovereign power.

Sub-clause (6) was inserted to show that the Constituent assembly for each Dominion could constitute a Federation by voluntarily limiting its own plenary power as the Legislature for the Dominion and giving its own plenary power as the Legislature for the Dominion and giving autonomy to provincial Legislatures in respect of particular subjects.

SCOPE FOR OTHER DOMINIONS

Asked whether Section 1 prevented the British Parliament from recognising subsequently any more Dominions other than the two in India, Mr. Menon said that on the face of it, it did not, but there were other difficulties.

Sardar Patel: The jurisdiction of Parliament over India has ended with this Bill. It has nothing to do with India hereafter.

Question:—Supposing Hyderaad applied for Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth. what will be the position?

Mr. Menon:—Hyderabad can certainly apply for Dominion Status but whether British Government will agree is another matter.

Question:—Is there any understanding that the British Government will not recognise any other Dominion in India?

Mr. Menon:—I think it is very difficult for H.M.G. to recognise a Dominion other than these two behind their back.

STATUS OF BERAR

Referring to the status of Berar, Mr. Menon said that Berar was not included in the Indian Dominion under this Bill.

Question:—Does this mean that unless the Nizam agrees to continue the present status, Berar automatically goes to Hyderabad?

Mr. Menon:—It does not go, physically Berar is part of the Central Provinces now.

Replying to further questions, Mr Menon said that legally, it would be correct to say that representatives of Berar would not be entitled to sit in the Constituent Assembly but the actual position was different. Berar continued to be a part of the Central Provinces physically. The whole question of Berar was a matter for negotiation, not interpretation, and he did not think that the Nizam would be unreasonable in this regard.

The constitutional position was, Mr. Menon said, if there was no agreement between the Nizam and the Indian Union before August 15. Berar would "hang in the air."

Sardar Patel, intervening, said whatever the Nizam's connection with Berar existed today would disappear when the treaty disappeared.

Question:—Who will be responsible for Berar?

Sardar Patel:—The people of Berar. It will continue as at present till there are other agreements.

POSITION OF ANDAMANS

Mr. Menon explained that the Andamans would continue to be part of the Indian Dominion.

Referring to the international status of the two Dominions, Mr. Menon said that the question could not be finally decided by Parliamentary legislation; It was a matter for international authorities like the UNO and other countries. Today India had sent accredited representatives. The inference could legitimately be drawn that the new Dominion of India would continue the existing international personality of British India and Pakistan would be regarded as a new entity.

Question:—India minus Pakistan is still India?

Mr. Menon:—Yes.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION'S AWARD

Replying to a question about the Boundary Commissions, Mr. Menon said that the Commission's award would be automatically implemented by the Governor-General. The Governor-General could not change the award.

Sardar Patel answering a question on the proviso in Section 7 whereby agreements relating to Customs, Transit and Communications, Posts and Telegraphs or other like matters could be denounced by the Ruler of an Indian State or person having authority in the tribal areas on the one hand or by the Dominion or province on the other, said, "Whoever denounces such agreements takes the responsibility for the consequences." There were moral obligations created by these arrangements but if a State wanted to take advantage of the lapse of Paramountcy and the disappearance of treaties, consequences would follow if one wanted to commit suicide, how could he be prevented from doing so?

ISSUE OF ORDINANCES

Mr. Menon said in reply to further questions that the Governor-General's power to issue Ordinances would continue, but on the advice of his Cabinet

As regards the status of British Officers, the Dominion would have no jurisdiction so far as the application of the ordinary law was concerned, but for disciplinary purposes, etc they would be under the Dominion. For instance, the Australian law did not apply to British soldiers serving there. Similarly, if Indian soldiers served in Australia after August 15, the Australian law need not apply to them.

FUNCTIONS OF CONSEMBLY

Explaining the clause on temporary provision as to Government of each of the new Dominions, Mr. Menon said that a distinction had been made between the constitution-making functions of the Constituent Assembly and its ordinary legislative functions. When the Constituent Assembly functioned as the Central Legislature of the Dominion (but not when it was making the constitution of t Dominion), it would be bound by the existing distribution of legislative power between the Centre and the Provinces. When it functioned as the Central Legislature it would have all the powers of the Indian Legislature under the existing constitution e.g., the power to put questions to Government pass resolutions, consider and pass the Budget etc.

Sub-Clause 2 of Clause 8, read with paragraph (:) (C) of Sub-Clause 1) of Sec. 9 was of great practical importance. These provisions enabled the Governor-General to "adapt" the Government of India Act 1935 separately for the immediate needs of each of the two Dominions and thereby provide a workable constitution until such time as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion concerned finished its labours and the constitution devised by that body was put into operation. This latter procedure would necessarily take time, and during the interim period it was essential to have a constitution that would be readily ascertainable.

It would be noticed that Paragraph (C) of the proviso to Sub-Clause (2) expressly abrogated the discretionary and "individual judgment" functions of the Governor-General and Governors under the Government of India Act 1935. On and after August 15 they would act only on the advise of their Ministers.

Jai Prakash, Vijayalakshmi and Pandit Nehru—at the political Conference held recently at Shahdara.

DO NOT 'TREAD THE PATH OF ISOLATION'

Hyderabad State Congress President's Warning To The Nizam

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 4 (A.P.I.)

Swami Ramananda Tirtha, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, in a statement reiterates the stand taken by the State Congress regarding future constitutional position of Hyderabad and says that Hyderabad must join the Indian Union according to the "manifest will of the people as expressed by them during the recent session of the State Congress."

Swami Ramananda also warns the government against "treading the path of isolation." By joining the Indian Union and taking its rightful place in Indian polity, the President of the State Congress adds, Hyderabad shall secure its stability and prosperity.

Criticising the Government's action in seizing the copies of the political resolution passed by the State Congress recently Swami Ramanda Tirtha says that the Working Committee of the State Congress "refused to acquiesce in the situation and decided to circulate the resolution to all parts of the state as an organisational right of the Congress. The committee he adds, will defy non-violently any impediment that may be put across its propagation and has set up a Committee of Action for the purpose.

Referring to the recent communal riots at Warangal Swami Ramananda Tirtha makes the allegation that they have been "deliberately organised" and says that the Congress will unflinchingly carry on its movement despite all opposition.

Italian 'Reds' Declare War On Govt.

ROME, July 5 (Reuter): The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party today issued a formal "declaration of war" on the Chrisuan Democrat Government of Signor alcide de Gasperi, the Italian Prime Minister

"The Party's executive has been instructed to make all necessary contacts with the leaders of the Socialist Party and of all other Democratic Parties, with the aim of co-ordinating action to secure a government representative of all popular republican forces," the Party said in a communique.

Police and carabinieri were taking precautions to suppress any violence at the meeting of the right wing "Homo Qualunque" (common man) Party which is due to start at Cremona, near Milan, tomorrow. Reinforcements have been drafted into the city.

Cambay To Join Present Consembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

According to news received here, Cambay State has decided to join the present Constituent Assembly. Four representatives of the people have been elected. They will attend the meeting of the Electoral college to be held at Rajapipla. Cambay is a Muslim state. It may be remembered that the agents of the Muslim League had tried to persuade the State to join the Pakistan Assembly

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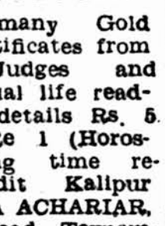

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 5.

The local Bullion Market was fairly steady today with scattered support. After the recent rapid decline sellers were cautious.

Ready Silver Market opened today at Rs. 169/4 and declined at Rs. 169 under small selling but recovered at Rs. 169/10 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 169/8. Gold opened at Rs. 110/10 and after declining at Rs. 110/4 improved at Rs. 110/14 and steadied at Rs. 110/10. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 73/8. There was mixed trading and the market was steady.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 5.

The produce market was steady with moderate buying. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 150/2 and advanced at Rs. 151/3 and reacted at Rs. 150/11. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 33/12 while Coromandal and Bold were placed at Rs. 32/12. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 29/8. July-August delivery at Rs. 29/5 and September October at Rs. 29/4.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ACREAGE

WASHINGTON, July 3: The "Journal of Commerce estimates the 1947/48 United States cotton acreage at 21,174,000, which is 16 per cent above last year's plantings, and compares with 21,248,000 estimated in June and 18,190,000 in cultivation on July, 1st last year. The Department of Agriculture's target acreage was 23,000,000

LONDON BULLION.

London, July 4.

Silver Spot 39-3/4 pence, Silver Forward 39-3/4 pence. Gold £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, July 4.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B 103 July-August.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 5.

The local cotton market was active with increased buying but seems that most of the constructive aspects are discounted and it will be risky to follow the rise at present.

September delivery opened at Rs. 456 and declined at Rs. 455/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was active buying influenced by firmness of Karachi market advices and September option rose at Rs. 457/12. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market reacted rupee one at Rs. 456/12 on some realising. Some traders opine that after August 15. Karachi market will not be able to influence the local market and it remains to be seen how two Governments control cotton trade in this country.

Later on there was further selling and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	442	6	0
I.C.C. September	455	12	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1463 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, July 4.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
July	442-1/2	441	442-1/4
Sept.	457-1/2	454	455-1/8
Karachi 4F July	49-7-6	48-14-6	49-2-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 4.

	£
Consols, 2-1/2 p c	91
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	110
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	104-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 p c	118-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.)	112-1/2
National Bank of India	37-3/4

Flurries Of Liquidation On New York Cotton Exchange

SHORT COVERING AND MILL BUYING PAR DECLINES

NEW YORK, July 4, (U.P.A.). A United Press of America review of the New York Cotton Exchange for the trading week ended on July 3rd shows that prices of futures formed an arc this week gaining at the outset on favourable news from Washington but falling back again on renewed spurts of profit taking. The volume gradually slackened as traders withdrew from the ring influenced by the long holiday week-end. At the week's close, the list ruled 33 to 74 points—dol. 1.65 to dol. 3.70 per bale—lower than during the previous week. Prices started three to 11 higher on reports from Washington that the Army had agreed to purchase 300,000 bales of cotton by next October 31st for export to the Japanese textile industry in keeping with the war Department's assurance to Southern Senators that at least 70 per cent of the cotton shipped to Japan would be of American growth. Early dealings were also influenced by a rise of 12 points in the parity price which was issued after the close of the market on the previous Friday. Subsequently, however, selling pressure was encountered and the list sale dropped as much as dol. 2.00 per bale. The decline was brought about partly by the issuance of 11 notices for delivery against the July contract which caused a number of longs to liquidate. Considerable switching from the current month was noticed as traders sought to get into later deliveries before the July contract expires from the list on July 15th.

ACREAGE REPORT

Near the end of the short week, flurries of liquidation were encountered which resulted in further losses of as much as dol. 1.00 per bale in some deliveries. However, short covering and moderate mill demand pared the declines. After holding fairly steady, prices broke sharply in the closing minutes of pre-holiday trading on liquidation from New Orleans which met with indifferent trade support here. Also traders are awaiting the Government's cotton acreage report which is scheduled for announcement on next Tuesday in order to give a clearer picture of crop prospects for this year. Market observers, however, are disregarding weather reports and are pointing to higher prices in the near future following bank statements of better business prospects.

LONDON SILVER QUOTED AT 39-3/4 PENCE.

LONDON, July 4: The price of silver was today quoted at 39-3/4 pence per ounce on the London market compared to the previous day's price of 39-1/2 pence per ounce, both for ready and forward. Brokers said that there was some small buying of manufactures of silver for export but the market for free exoportable Silver remained completely inactive.

PEPPER MARKET COMPLETELY LIFELESS.

LONDON, July 4 (U. P. A.): The London pepper market remained completely lifeless during today's session. White pepper was quoted at 2/1-1/4 compared to the previous day's level of 2 shillings and one-half penny. Black pepper was quoted at 1/4-3/4 compared to 1/5 the previous day.

JUTE CROP FORECAST

CALCUTTA July 5. (A.P.I.): The preliminary jute crop forecast for 1947 estimates the area sown with jute at 3,074,000 acres, compared with last year's finally revised area of 1,879,650 acres. Of the total land in Bengal licensed for jute sowings, about 81 per cent. has actually been sown with jute.

The above officially compiled figures refer to the provinces of Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and the Indian states of Tripura and Cooch Behar.

The fifth and final instalment of the preliminary forecast gives the following detailed figures (in acres):—

	Last Year's Final Estimate	This Years Licensed Acreage
Rajshahi	690,300	113,320
Bogra	53,900	91,900
Dacca	138,695	236,815
24-Parganas	24,075	42,880
Nadia	49,225	90,355
Orissa Province	234,100	21,500

The Bengal district figures are the acreage for which licenses have been issued for Jute sowings while the Orissa figures are estimated by the Government concerned.

2 lbs. Gur Per Ration Card

Ration card holders in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District can get during July 1947, 2 lbs. of gur per ration card, irrespective of whether it belongs to an adult or a child. In A, B, C, D and E (East) wards of the City, ration card holders will get the entire quantity of gur due to them, in first quality gur; and in the remaining wards of the City and in the Bombay Suburban District half the quantity in special quality gur and the rest in first quality gur.

Establishments can get during July 1947 6 ozs. of gur per foodgrains unit on foodgrains ration permits and 4 ozs. per sugar unit on sugar ration permits, this is double of the quantity so far available. However, owing to the restricted quantity of first quality gur in stock at present, establishments whose ration permits are registered with the Rationing Officer (Permits) in the Office of the Controller of Rationing, Bombay, will be allowed half the quantity due to them in first quality gur and the rest in second quality gur. Establishments whose permits are registered with ration shops will get the entire quantity of gur due to them in first quality gur.

Gur will be available to cattle owners on cattlefeed ration permits for the present from cattle feed ration shops. The quantum will be 2 lb. per head of cattle per fortnight. Members of the Bombay Hack Victoriawalas' Association will get gur for feeding horses from the Association, at the rate of 10 lbs. per horse per fortnight. Other horse owners can obtain gur at the same rate against bran permits from the cattlefeed ration shops.

Seafarers' Sunday

Mr. D. Mungat, the General Secretary of the Maritime Union of India has issued the following statement:—

His Excellency the Viceroy, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, has requested that Sunday July 6th be commemorated as Seafarers' Sunday.

This request coming from the Viceroy, himself a sailor and hero of Crete during the World War 11, is indeed very welcome, and affords warmth to the heart of the so long neglected Indian seafarer. This is especially so, when it is seen that the Viceroy himself in the midst of the vast changes that are taking place on the political scene of the country has sufficiently distracted himself to remember his seafaring kinsmen.

Seafarers' Sunday is to be a day of prayer. That may well be so; but to this let there he added the other and immediate wish that the seafarers — especially Indian — who have so long toiled under most ignoble conditions, find some amelioration. At Seattle, U.S.A., last year, the Maritime Nations of the world met in a conference and passed conventions, calculated to ameliorate the conditions of seamen world over. The Government of India and the Indian Ship-Owners have always proclaimed that they stood for bettering the seamen's condition. Let them then, as a gesture of good-will on Seafarer's Sunday. translate their sympathy into **presented by its Davis Cup players.**

Murderous Assault On Bihar Kisan Sabha President

LAHORE, July 4, (API): A murderous assault was made on Mr. Ramanad Misra, President of the Bihar Kisan Sabha, at Urmar in Hoshiarpur district, the scene of the Kisan satyagraha, says a report received at the office of the Punjab Kisan Committee.

It is reported that on his release from jail Mr. Misra went to Urmar to watch the satyagraha movement. While he was travelling in a tonga some persons armed with swords and lathis attacked Mr. Misra. He however, escaped injuries, but two others of his party were injured.

LAHORE QUIET

The communal situation in Lahore continues to be quiet. No incident was reported from any part of the town up to 3-30 p.m. today.

Collective fines amounting to Rs. 11,500 have been imposed on the Muslim residents of seven villages in Shanpur district on the ground that they have been concerned in the communal disturbances since March 3 1947.

Similarly compensation of Rs 50,000 has been imposed by the District Magistrate, Shanpur, on the Muslim residents of Khushab.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"

FOREVER AMBER

The film version of Kathleen Winsor's best-seller FOREVER AMBER, promises to create as great a sensation as the controversial novel itself. Set in the times of King Charles II, the picture will present many spectacular scenes of the lavish balls at the Whitehall Palace, the great fire of London, 1666, the Black Plague of 1665. It is a period well authenticated by the detailed diary of Samuel Pepys, Sir Peter Lely's paintings of court life and Hogarth's canvases of the daily life of the common people.

The casting of the title role cost Twentieth Century Fox quite a headache. After spending 1,000,000 dollars on shooting scenes with a new discovery, Peggy Cummins, a Welsh girl of Irish parentage, the studio decided that Peggy could never look the part of Amber which required an actress of beauty plus a sense of sophistication. So the new find was replaced by LINDA DARNELL whose past experience of playing women of easy virtue would help her to portray faithfully, Amber St. Clair, right from the time of her peasant innocence to her days as a mistress of Royalty.

Bruce Carlton, the only man Amber ever really loved but whom she lost due to her frolligacy, is played by the dashing CORNEL WILDE whose fencing skill, acquired before he became an actor, stands him in good stead in the duel scenes between Carlton and Captain Rex Morgan, a role enacted by the handsome GLEN LANGAN.

GEORGE SANDERS has been cast in the role of Charles II which his nonchalance and self-assurance should help him to convert into a cameo. Richard Haydn portrays the Earl of Radcliffe. To Otto Preminger fell the lot of directing this ambitious production which necessitated two years of preparation, 112 shooting days and no less than a thousand craftsmen to design and build the impressive sets.

Let's wait and see the results

*

SNEHPRABHA RETURNS

The other day I had occasion to meet SNEHPRABHA PRADHAN whom I found for more serious than I had been led to believe.

She is just back from a brief visit to England. The journalists of Brighton, where she spent the greater part of her short stay, seem to have been charmed by this petite actress, judging by their glowing descriptions of her in the Brighton papers. She told me that had she arrived in England earlier, she might have had the chance of playing the Indian girl Kanchi in the British picture, BLACK NARCISSUS, a part that had to go to the English artiste, Jean Simmons, for lack of a more suitable player at the time of casting.

Though in her early thirties, Snehprabha looks not a day older than twenty-five. At the time of writing, she seems to be without a film engagement.

CHAPLIN AS A KILLER!

Charlie Chaplin who endeared himself to millions of picturegoers by carving for himself a special niche in their hearts with his comical yet wistful, pathetic creation of the tramp, has departed from his erstwhile characterisation to play the role of Monsieur Verdoux, a French Bluebeard!

Verdoux is a dapper little Frenchman with a wife and a son Peter, for whose sake he commits atrocities, his victims being rich women who are infatuated with him. Isobel Elsom, Margaret Hoffman and Martha Raye play the unfortunate victims, the last-named, however, escaping his cunning. Madame Verdoux's part has been given to Mudy Correll.

Though Chaplin has been known to take ages over the completion of a picture, the present one was shot within six months. One wonders how the new Chaplin will be accepted by his host of admirers.

*

BERGMAN ON BROADWAY

Ingrid Bergman has been creating a furore on Broadway in the sensational JOAN OF LORRAINE which is a 'play within a play.' The action takes place at the rehearsal of a stage company preparing for the opening night of its presentation of "Joan of Arc". The actress who is to appear as St. Joan and the young producer, debate between themselves as to how the play should be presented. MAXWELL ANDERSON, who has written this Broadway hit, thus gives himself the chance to comment on the Church's attitude to the Maid of Orleans and the English political policy of those days. Bergner portrays the actress who plays Joan, while SAM WANAMAKER enacts the role of the producer This play, slightly modified, will soon be brought to the screen with Bergman in the original role.

Anderson's 'play within a play' technique was attempted, very successfully, in my opinion, by our own director RAMESHWAR SHARMA in his KURUKSHETRA wherein he depicted an actress, portraying Draupadi for a film, so carried away by the emotions assumed for her role, that she tried to put the principles of the mythological heroine into practise herself. Here too, we had discussions between the actress playing Draupadi and her director, as to what was India's greatest need of the hour—feeding her masses or educating them?

I remember headlining this film, at the time of its release, in the daily "Chronicle". But the picture flopped because its theme and technique went right over the heads of the majority of our picturegoers.

When JOAN OF LORRAINE eventually comes to the screen and is shown in India, Rameshwar Sharma would do well to re-screen his KURUKSHETRA to prove that interesting and novel ideas do not always originate with Western producers.

That's all this next week rolls around.

GREAT DEAL TO BE DONE TO BETTER LABOUR'S LOT

Negotiating Committee Discusses Issues With Railway Board

NEW DELHI, July 5 (A.P.I): A press communique issued today gives details of the discussions between the Railway Board, and the Negotiating Committee of the All India Railwaymen's Federation which took place on July 1. The deputation from the Negotiating Committee was led by the President of the Federation, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, and included Mr. S. Guruswamy, General Secretary, and 16 representatives from affiliated unions.

In welcoming the representatives of the Negotiating Committee, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. S. J. P. Cambridge stated that personally he was a great believer in organized labour, which was essential for the industrial progress of any country. He further stated that although the award of the Pay Commission may fall short of the Federation's demands, Government considered that it was the best the country could at present afford.

In opening the discussion on behalf of the negotiating committee, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain emphasised that in this country there was a great deal that had still to be done to secure for labour the elementary requirements of food and shelter. He stated that although the Pay Commission's recommendations were not entirely satisfactory from this point of view, the railwaymen were anxious that quick decisions should be reached in implementing these proposals after taking into consideration the views expressed by the Negotiating Committee.

IMPORTANT ISSUES DISCUSSED

Several issues arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations with reference to the resolutions passed at the convention of the Federation at Gorakhpur on the 6th and 7th June 1947 were then discussed. The following were some of the important items:—

(A) The pay structure of class three and class four employees both in respect of maxima and minima of their scales;

(B) Rates of increment, length of time scales and the operation of efficiency bars;

(C) Methods of fixation of pay of employees in the proposed scales;

(D) Inclusion of interim relief in fixation of pay;

(E) Scales of pay for artisans and skilled workers:

(F) Withdrawal of grainshop concessions and the adequacy of house rent, compensatory, travelling and other allowances:

(G) Suspension of retrenchment pending receipt and consideration of the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947;

(H) Confirmation of temporary staff;

(I) Extension of service conditions on Indian Government Railways to other railways in India;

(J) Abolition of staff councils.

FEARS ARISING OF "PARTITION"

The Federation drew the attention of the Railway Board to the anxiety prevailing in the minds of the railwaymen as a result of the possible effects of 'partition' with regard to the implementation of the decisions relating to the Pay Commission's Report. The Chief Commissioner assured the deputation that to the extent that the Government have already announced their decisions on the Pay Commission's report, as published in the Government communique of the 16th May 1947, both the future Governments would duly honour them. In regard to other recommendations of the Pay Commission, it was explained that no decisions had yet been reached. The Federation urged the desirability of the Government announcing their decisions on these points also before 'partition' was effected. The Chief Commissioner explained that the Board were equally anxious to reach decisions and to implement the Pay Commission's recommendations as quickly as possible, but that they were handicapped due to the pressure of high priority work arising out of 'partition'; However, the views of the Federation would be conveyed to the appropriate authority.

Indo-British Goodwill Mission For India

LONDON, July 4 (Reuter): The Indo-British Goodwill and Cultural Mission to India yesterday presented an Indian concert.

The Mission with which Labour Member of Parliament Reginald Sorensen and Roy Walker, author, are associated, will leave for India in September next to get into touch with all sections of the people, said Swami Avyaktananda, the founder of the Mission, welcoming the guests at the concert.

The Mission will be led by Swami Avyaktananda who is also the founder of the Vedanta movement in Great Britain and President of the Indian Cultural Unity movement.

Chundrigar's Allegations Against Congressmen

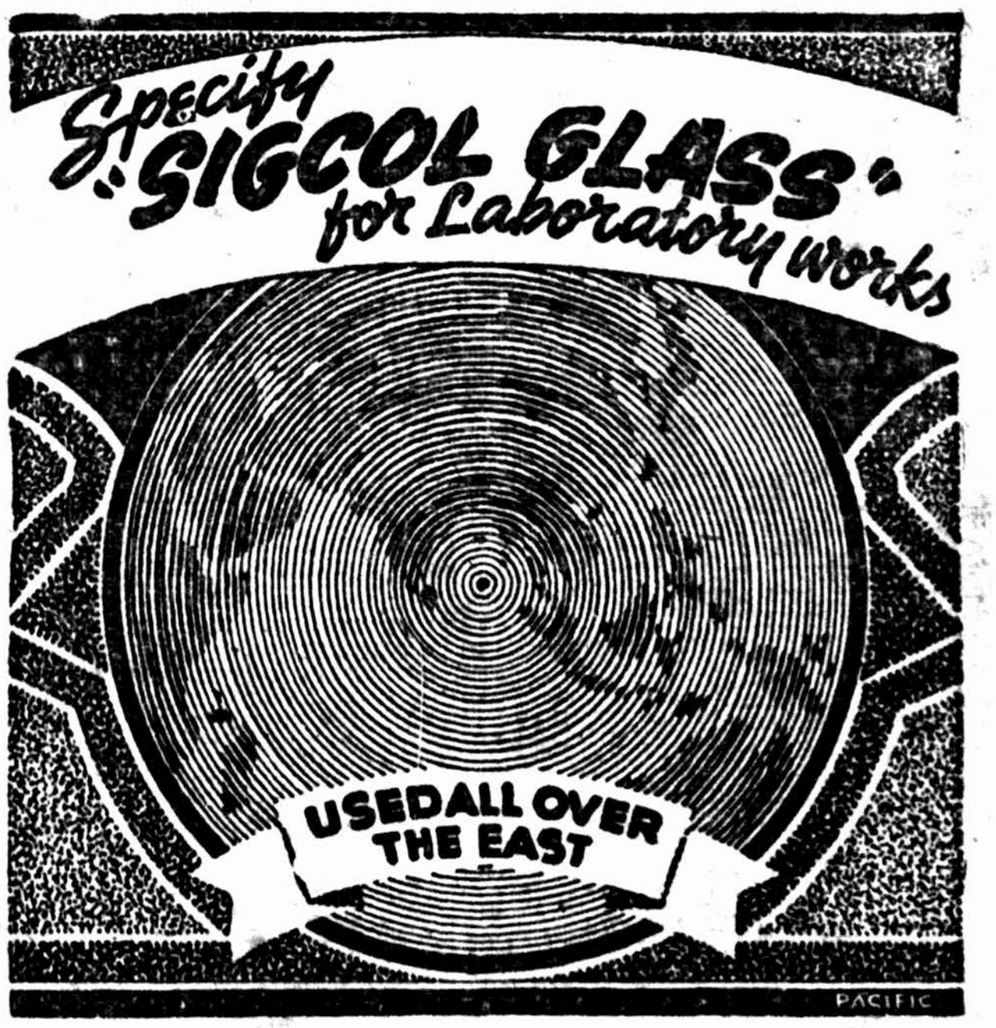
PESHAWAR, July 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. I. I Chundrigar, Commerce Member in the Interim Government and one of the 'Big Four' appointed by Mr M. A. Jinnah to supervise for the Muslim League the referendum in the Frontier in the course of a statement today stated:

"Reports have been received from various centres that Congressmen are making preparations to prevent voters from going to the polling stations and will create disorders in various parts of the province during the referendum. I think it is the duty of the Viceroy and the Governor to maintain law and order during the progress of the referendum and take stern action against those who foment or create trouble. Unless action is taken with a firm hand, I am afraid there will be unnecessary bloodshed during the referendum. The Muslim League is confident of success at the referendum.

"Reliable and detailed reports are pouring in every day showing that overwhelming majority of the province is in favour of joining Pakistan. That is the reason why the Khan brothers dare not fight the referendum. Instead of taking their defeat in the right spirit and manlike manner, they are trying to confuse the issue in order to please their Hindu masters. Large numbers of honest redshirts are deserting the Khan Brothers and joining the Muslim League. Khan Mohammad Khan of Utmanzai, nephew of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, himself has joined the Muslim League with his large followers. Prominent persons among red shirts who joined the Muslim League are: Mohammad Shah of Pabbi, Pir Abdul Quddus of Mardan, Khan Ghulam Mohd Khan and Lund Khwar, Khan Shamshad Khan of Mardan, Khan Aurangzeb Khan of Mardan, Mir Ghazan Khan of Swabi, Khan Gul Mohamad of Mardan, Maulana Shad Mohd of Mardan and Khaliq Dad of Mardan.

Gujarat Congress Committee To Meet On July 8

AHMEDABAD, July 4: It is learnt that the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee's special meeting is to be held on 8th July at Ahmedabad to discuss the constructive programme. Other matters, such as the food situation in Gujarat and the growing indicipline within the ranks of the Congress will also be considered by the committee.



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Five Killed In Gujranwala

POLICE OPEN FIRE

43 Hours Curfew Imposed

GUJRANWALA, July 5 (A.P.I.): Five persons are reported to have been killed and 40 others injured, some of them seriously, following the opening of fire by troops and police on a riotous mob this afternoon. Twenty houses were completely burnt down.

A forty-eight-hours curfew was clamped on the town following these incidents. The situation is described as completely under control at 10-30 p.m.

AMRITSAR: A hand grenade was thrown in a cinema hall when the show was on this evening causing injuries to one person. The culprit was caught red handed.

The situation otherwise remained peaceful today.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS

CALCUTTA, July 5 (A.P.I.): Two persons were killed and five others injured in stray incidents in Calcutta upto 4 p.m. today. These figures, however, have not been officially confirmed.

A case of kidnapping was reported from Maniktolla area and no trace of the kidnapped man has been found.

A bomb was thrown last night at the residence of an ex-Minister injuring the 'durwan' of the house Two cases of explosion were also reported from Chitpore area but the number of injured is not known.

IN HOWRAH, some miscreants entered a house early this morning and opened fire, killing a child and injuring three persons, including two women, according to information which has not been officially confirmed.

MORE STABBINGS IN NELLORE

NELLORE, July 5 (A.P.I.): Two more stabbing incidents were reported today thus taking the total number of stabbing incidents to ten since the trouble started.

The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. ordering the closure of hotels, arrack and toddy shops and public entertainments between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Public has been ordered not to carry sticks or lethal weapons either individually or collectively.

"IZVESTIA" CALLS INDIA BILL A HINDRANCE TO NATION

MOSCOW, July 5. (Reuter): "Izvestia", the Soviet Goverment's official newspaper, today called the Indian Independence Bill "a big hindrance in the development of the peoples of India".

"The plan will transform India into a conglomeration of Unions and formally independent States, many of which will in effect be under complete British contrtl". "Izvestia" said.

Transfer Of British Army Officers In India

NEW DELHI, July 5. (A.P.I.): The transfer of regular British Officers of the Indian Army to the British Army is proceeding according to plan.

Up to the first of July 1947, 249 Officers had been accepted for transfer to the British Army and of this number 54 have already left India for the United Kingdom. The remainder of those accepted are likely to leace in the near future.

A Quick Trip For The Doctor's Knife

SYDNEY, (Reuter): When Sydney opthalmic (eye) surgeons' knives needed sharpening, they used to ship them off to England.

This was because no one in Australia had the right sharpening instruments to restore the knives' razor edges.

The knives were away up to nine months, most of the time on ships or lying on docks awaiting shipment.

But the next lot of blunt knives to be sharpened wont be away so long.

Sydney Hospital authorities will air-freight two dozen of them to England this week by Qantas Lancastrian.

With luck, they'll be back in two weeks

SECUNDERABAD, July 4 (A.P.I.): Five persons were injured in a Railway accident at Secunderabad railway station this evening.

States Issue Remains "Most Unsatisfactory"

MAHATMA'S COMMENT ON INDIAN INDEPENDENCE BILL

"Britain Will Be Judged By Action, Not Language"

NEW DELHI, July 5, (A.P.I.): Commenting on the Indian Independence Bill, Mahatma Gandhi, in his post-prayer speech this evening said, that though the British were divesting themselves of all power, by becoming party to the division and having two members in the family of Commonwealths possessing conflicting ideals and interests, so long as they had any connection with Great Britain, the latter would be judged by action following the Bill rather than by its language, however generous and just it might read.

He admitted that it would be a superhuman task to reconcile conflicting interests and treat them equally. What would happen if one declared complete independence when the Constitution Act was passed by the Constituent Assembly? Mahatma Gandhi asked.

The relations of the Princes, he added, remained in a most unsatisfactory condition. He had no hesitation in saying that the British Government had lacked the courage since the inception of the Cabinet Mission effort to do the right thing, no matter what the cost was. Here again British was at stake. The British would certainly be blamed if any mishap occurred. The dangerous situation had not been cleared by the Bill. Both the new Dominions had an unenviable legacy, if they had the interests of the people of the States at heart; if that is the people were the real masters and the Princes their trustees, not merely euphemistically but in law and fact.

The following is the authorised version:

He referred to a letter that was received by him on behalf of Sikhs in which he was asked whether they could rely upon his and the Congress help if the worse happened to them in Pakistan. Replying to that letter, Gandhiji said that he would not expect such a question from the brave people that the Sikhs were. They should rely upon God's help rather than on men's. But he also asked them not to suspect that they will have less than justice in the new state of Pakistan and he would show why they should not in the course of his remarks on the Bill that had just been published.

TWO INDIAS—"BAD ENOUGH"

He had intended to continue the thought of the last prayer meeting but the publication of the Bill called Indian Independence Bill compelled postponement of every other topic to another occasion. He did not propose to examine in detail the 20 Secs. of the elaborate Bill. He was ill-disposed with many critics to read a sinister meaning in it. The fact that there were two Indias instead of one was bad enough in itself. Both had the same status. Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah and Muslim League were entitled to full credit for bringing about a state of things which seemed to be impossible only as it were yesterday. They had undone the solemn declaration of the Cabinet Mission. They had succeeded in compelling consent from the Congress and the Sikhs to the division. The thing that was in itself bad did not become good because the parties concerned had accepted it, no matter that the causes dictating accepance were different in each case. It was hardly any comfort that the Qaid-e-Azam did not get all he wanted. The difference was not at all in kind. He wanted a sovereign state. That he had in the fullest measure. Pakistan had the same status as India.

As he read and re-read the Bill, he saw that the three parties had subjected themselves consciously or unconsciously to public judgment in terms of the Bill. Though the British were divesting themselves of all power, by becoming party to the division and having two members in the family of Commonwealths possessing ideals and interests so long as they had any connection with Great Britain, the latter would be judged by action following the Bill rather than by its language, however generous and just it might read. He admitted that it would be superhuman task to reconcile conflicting interests and treat them equally.

FEARS OF MINORITIES

Qaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League had by their act of secession and severance invited the world to judge them by their behaviour towards Muslims and also towards non-Muslims. Surely there were many sects, chief among them were Sunnis and Shias, politically nationalists and Leaguers, Baloochis, Sindhis, Pathans, Punjabis Bengalis, the Muslims of Pakistan and the Indian Union. He was daily besieged by the large Hindu and Sikh minorities and not as often by Christians and Parsis. Hs was asked whether there was ground for the fear that there would be an attempt to estrange Scheduled Classes from their Hindu brethren. Was the Pakistan a means of converting non-Hindus to a special brand of Islam? True religion was a universal belief in one and only God. The world was fast growing out of the dogmas and creeds which had so sickened it that it had become confused and had begun to deny the very existence of the maker. Happily that stage of negation was quickly passing and enlightened faith in the Supreme Maker of the universe was being restored. Was the Islam of Pakistan going to be in the vanguard of that movement for restoration of universal faith or was it to pass through darkness and denial of God in the name of God? He hoped that the doubts he had mentioned would be quickly dissolved. The Qaid-e-Azam had unwittingly placed Hinduism also on its trial: The Hindus had the rare opportunity of refining it of all dross and showing by strict justness that the brand of Hinduism of the Indian Union was the same universal religion. He only said yesterday that those who believed in India as a nation could have no minority and majority question. All were entitled to equal privileges and equal treatment. Thus viewed, the Indian Independence Bill could be taken as the final examination of all the parties involved in the Bill. It was possible to turn Pakistan which he had declared an evil into unadulterated good if all the forebodings are dispelled and enmities were turned into friendship and mutual distrust gave place to trust.

First S.A. Negro Woman Doctor

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuter): A Pedi tribeswoman is the first African woman to graduate as a doctor at the University of the Witwatersrand.

She is Miss Mary Malahlele, a small unassuming African woman aged 30. Her father is a teacher at Roodepoort near Johannesburg.

After matriculation at Fort Hare Native College in the Eastern Cape Province, she became a teacher. Her one desire was to become a doctor, but it was only after the Government scheme of medical scholarships to "Wits" had been introduced in 1941 that her dream became possible. She was told that she had achieved her ambition.

Miss Malahlele intends going to the McCord Native Hospital in Durban, as a "houseman" for a year. After that she will practise in the Pretoria district.

A bursary to allow one Rhodesian Native student yearly to take a medical degree at a South African University, has been provided by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, according to a bulletin of the Federation of African Welfare Societies.

Foreign Tennis Team To India

Petra And Bernard Also To Come

CALCUTTA, July 5 (A.P.I.): Arrangements are being made for a foreign tennis team composed of Yvon Petra and Marcel Bernard (France) and L. Bergelin and T. Johanssen (Sweden) visiting India this winter.

The team is expected to be in Calcutta in December during the National Lawn Tennis Championship, which will commence on the 22nd of that month. An international match between France, Sweden and India has been programmed, each country being represented by its Davis Cup players.

210 Killed On U.S. Independence Day

NEW YORK, July 5, (Reuter): Two hundred and ten people have been reported killed in violent accidents during the Independence Day celebrations yesterday.

Drowning accounted for 80 of the deaths and car accidents for 76.

Britain Ready To Pay For All Goods She Buys Abroad

LONDON, July 5, (APA): Great Britain will be ready to pay, in effect for all the goods she buys from her customers overseas in any money they call for, including American dollars, after July 15.

Britain reluctantly promised to do this in 1945 when the United States agreed to lend her 3,750,000,000 dollars. The United States insisted on the pledge to ensure that countries which sent their goods to Britain would not be forced to spend their sterling earnings in the so-called sterling areas. Under the conditions of the present world-wide dollar famine, Britain's 1945 promise will mean probably that most of her customers will ask to be paid in dollars. If every seller nation insisted on dollar payment would be in an extremely tough, if not impossible, spot. This is so because Britain's dollar resources presently are made up only of the remains (less than 50 per cent) of the 1945 loan, plus the income she earns from her exports to the dollar countries. Most of these dollar resources she needed to pay for food, tobacco and other essential items she can get only from dollar countries like the United States.

A Treasury spokesman said Britain was confident about the workability of the system. He emphasised that "nothing exciting or magical" was likely to happen on the deadline date. One reason for this, he pointed out, was because Britain already has concluded convertibility arrangements with most of the countries with which she trades.

These arrangements have been enforced without even waiting for July 15. Britain has still to write hard and fast convertibility agreements with Denmark, Switzerland, France Sweden and India and several Asiatic countries.

Talks have been scheduled with most of these countries before July 15, the spokesman said. Negotiations with the South American republics, notably Uruguay and Brazil were also in progress.

GHAZANFAR ALI ASKS PUNJAB MUSLIMS TO REMAIN CALM

ABOTTABAD, July 4, (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, the Health Member in the Interim Government in the course of statement to the Press refers to Master Tarasingh's recent appeal to the Sikhs for hartal on July 8 as a preparation for "greater danger ahead than the present disturbances."

Mr. Ghaznafar Ali says "I must appeal to Muslims at the present juncture to remain calm watchful and vigilent. Their courage and fortitude are on trial. Their case for contiguous Muslim majority areas of the districts included in the Eastern Punjab under the temporary national division is irresistable and will be pressed as strong as possible

CAIRO, July 5, (APA): The Anglo-Egyptian Union at a general assembly last night approved its dissolution. The club was established after the signature of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian alliance to promote friendship between Egyptians and British residents in Egypt

Without Parallel In History Of Commonwealth

BRITISH PRESS WELCOMES INDIA INDEPENDENCE BILL

LONDON, July 5 (Reuter): The British Press to-day gave prominence to the significance of the Indian Independence Bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons yesterday by Premier Clement Attlee.

The general mood of the Press was one of warm-hearted welcome for the Bill.

Special play was made of the possibility of the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, acting as Governor-General of both India and Pakistan during the transition of India from Empire to Dominion Status.

The influential London Times" said in an editorial that there is at present a widespread feeling in India that Lord Mountbatten, who is confronting the difficult work of partition with such outstanding energy and success, is probably the best person to carry it to completion.

"The creation of two Asiatic dominions in the manner set out by the Bill is an event without parallel in the history of the Commonwealth. It is another remarkable illustration—the United States of America was the first—of the power of those political ideas fashioned in this island of which, as Burke argued eloquently when American independence was at stake, freedom is the first.

"It is entirely appropriate that the 'short title' of the legislative enactment which will bring the two new dominions into existence should be 'The Indian Independence Act'; and; by the same token, it can reasonably be hoped that, with the choice made free, the British connection will not be wholly abandoned."

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

Calling the Indian Independence Bill "one of the most notable and glorious achievements of the Labour Government," an editorial in the Labour "Daily Herald" said, "By the constitutional action of Parliament this tremendous change, which brings to an end British rule in India and establishes two new dominions, goes through by general agreement and without strife and bloodshed.

"The new dominions—India and Pakistan—will have the right to secede, if they wish, from the British Commonwealth: but it will be the fervent hope of almost everyone in this country and in other parts of the Commonwealth, that they will not do so.

The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" commented on the position of the Indian States under the transfer of power and said.

NEW CHAPTER

"For Great Britain a great chapter in the history of her relations with an alien people in another continent is closing. We can look back upon it not without pride. A new chapter opens in which every vestige of British rule is swept away. It is for Indians to make this dawning era one of peace, ordered rule and national prosperity. If they succeed the day may come when a Union of all the Indian peoples may again become possible.

The Liberal "Manchester Guardian" devoted its editorial to the issue of the North-West Frontier and said, "India will watch with mixed feelings and some anxiety the holding of a plebiscite in North-Western Frontier Province to-morrow.

"The question put to the population of the province is whether they wish to join Pakistan or the greater India Union.

"Indian Nationalists once hoped that the pro-Congress Pathans, headed by their leader Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his brother, who control the Provincial Ministry, would secure a majority for Union with greater India in spite of the efforts of the Muslim League."

"But now it seems that Abdul Ghaffar Khan had declared for an independent Pathanistan and has ordered his followers to boycott the plebiscite as it does not permit the voters to express themselves in favour of this course."

The "Manchester Guardian" added: "It could not be effectively controlled or defended by a distant Federal Government separate from the Frontier while the plain of the Indus and its tributaries was ruled by an independent government.

"That the Pathans are already demanding an independent Pathanistan, while Afghanistan is putting forward its claim, shows how serious the danger might be. Even if the doctrine smacks of the hated imperialism', Pandit Nehru will surely hold that the gateway into India must be in Indian hands whatever the wishes of the local population.

"The question whether the hands of Pakistan will be strong enough to hold the gate does not admit of an easy answer. It draws attention to one of the many disadvantages of partition and of the urgent need for close co-operation between the divided Governments."

Radio Parson Dies At Microphone

ONTARIO, (California), (Reuter): Rev. George McNay told a radio audience, "Let us thank the Lord for this beautiful day". His prayer unfinished, for immediately he died of a heart attack.

FINED FOR BEING TOO GOOD

NEW YORK, (Reuter): Two dairymen were fined 25 dol. each (£6.5.0) for making cream with more butterfat than the law required.

Fight For Liberation Starts In French India

PARIS, July 4 (Reuter): A 'Committee of Liberation" has been formed in the French Indian City of Chandrnagore, 18 miles north of Calcutta, to wage a "merciless campaign" against the French authorities unless Home Rule demands are met by August 1, the France-Press Agency reported here to-day.

It was believed in official circles here that the ultimate objective of the committee was to unite Chandrnagore with the Bengal Province of Hindustan, the Agency added.

65,000 Tons Of Australian Wheat For India

SYDNEY, July 5 (Reuter): Sixty-five thousand tons of wheat have been released by the Federal Government for shipment to India in the next few months, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Secretary of the Indian Government's Food Department, announced to-day.

The shipments will help to maintain the daily ration of 12 ounces received by 160,000,000 Indians.

Mr. Punjabi hopes to arrange for more shipments to India is the Australian harvest is as bountiful as it promised to be.

Australia is now asking India for 100,000 tons of jute a year, compared with 59,000 before the war.

Mr. Punjabi is leaving Sydney today for Batavia, where he will endeavour to arrange for supplies of rice for India

DUTCH-INDONESIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Sjahrir Resigns Chairmanship Of Committee

JOGJAKARTA, July 4 (Reuter): Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Premier, has resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican delegation negotiating with the Dutch, it was learned to-day.

Dr. Sjahrir, whose resignation from the Premiership led to the recent political crisis in Indonesia, said he had no definite plans for the future.

The new Cabinet of Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin was meeting to-night to draft its reply to the Dutch request for clarification of the recent answer of Dr. I Soekarno, Indonesian Republican President, to the Dutch proposals for setting up an Interim Government for the whole of the former Netherlands East Indies.

Sources close to the new Cabinet said it would be conciliatory and would give a definite answer to the points raised by Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Dutch Lieut.-General.

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AND SO, GOOD-BYE TO AMERICA!

(Continued from Page 5)

to lose his friendship so it seemed as though we were to be disappointed after all

Two days before we left New York, a friend of ours, Dorothy Norman, a co ummist on foreign affairs in the "New York Post" and a very charming person, telephoned us to say she had managed to get us an appointment with the formidable Dr. Barnes. We could hardly believe it was true. We went over to Dorothy Norman's house an ultra modern place beautifully done up, to get more details and instructions regarding our visit. She told us we had to be at the Barnes Foundation punctually at noon and we were to leave at 2. p.m. She warned us that he was rather eccentric and we should be careful of whatever we said before him and should not irritate him with too many questions. So forewarned we left by car for Washington via Philadelphia.

We reached Phiadelphia by 11-30 a.m. but did not go inside the Barnes Foundation until it was exactly two minutes to twelve. We rang the bell and a servant opened the door and asked Are you the Indian couple supposed to come here at noon?' When we told him we were he asked us to step right in. We entered an enormous hall and were asked to look around the large galleries surrounding it. We walked round and found it was certainly worth visiting for some of the best paintings of the world were there. After we had been there about an hour we heard a voice booming through the halls and came face to face with the formidable Barnes. He was a tall, large man with a huge head and quite striking to look at. He shook hands with us and turning to me said, You have been lecturing in this country. I hope you have been giving hell to our people.'

Admirer Of Nehru

No' I said, I certainly have not been giving hell.'

Why not, said Barnes, and before I could reply he went on to tell us how much he admired my brother and how he enjoyed reading his books. We talked for a while and he walked round with us showing us his pictures. He was very charming and not at all the ogre we had expected to meet. After sometime he left us and we continued to look around ourselves. As it was nearing 2 p.m. Raja and I decided to say good-bye to Barnes and leave. We went to his office thanked him for allowing us to see his marvellous collection and left. After about fifteen minutes Raja discovered he had left his hat and coat behind so we had to return. Raja was slightly scared about going there again but there was no way out. He rang the bell and told the porter why he had returned. As he waited to get his things Barnes appeared and asked why we had disappeared so quickly. He gave Raja a book of his own art and invited us to visit him whenever we liked. Thus ended our visit to the Barnes Foundation.

Indian Embassy's First Reception

We reached Washington to find the Embassy very different from what we had left it. When Asaf Ali took over there was nothing Indian about the Embassy. It was decorated in the French style which was very charming but not appropriate. Now with statues, frescoes, jade and other Indian antiques and some lovely paintings of the Mogul and Rajput school the entire atmosphere was changed.

The day of the reception arrived when over a thousand guests came to greet and welcome India's first Ambassador in their midst. Amongst the impressive gathering of men and women were Ambassadors from all countries with their wives and other notables from the East and West. Indians from all over the States came to their Ambassador's first reception which was a great success in every way.

A few days later I said good-bye to Asaf Ali and my many friends and left for India while Raja remained in the States for a month longer. The TWA constellation which started from Washington got held up at New York for a couple of hours, but I did not mind as some friends came to meet me at La Guardia and we were able to have some more time together. From Washington there were only eight passengers, amongst whom was the American Ambassador to Greece and five Americans from the State Department who were going to Geneva for various trade and economic conferences. At New York thirty other passengers joined us.

The flight was pleasant and we had no engine trouble. At Paris, however, we were held up for five hours due to bad weather conditions ahead. The TWA people took us by bus to a restaurant for dinner and drove us around various parts of the city. It was 9. p.m. when we passed through the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde, the rue de Rivoli and other familiar places. I was seeing Paris after a great many years and I was heartbroken ,for I had loved the gay capital of days gone by, and it seemed very different from what I had known. Early though it was the streets were deserted. Instead of the streets being full of people one saw a couple crossing the road in a hurry and not another soul in sight. The cafes were all empty and a few dim lights burned where once there had been a blaze

Lifeless Paris

The Place de la Concorde which was like fairyland at night was almost in darkness as was most of the city For Paris is suffering from acute coal shortage. Tourists who visit Paris say it is as gay as ever and nothing has changed. The shops are full of things and a few night clubs are in full swing. For the tourist it may seem the same but not for the Parisian That part of Paris which caters to the tourist is gay and bright and the shops are full of things to lure the rich tourist, for no one but the very rich can afford to live in Paris these days. But that is not the real Paris of days gone by where laughter and music filled every nook and corner of a ville lumiere. Prices are terrific and the black market something scandalous. I for one did not like to see Paris thus, gloomy and lifeless—for that is how the heart of Paris really is and not what the tourist is shown

We continued our journey and arrived at Santa Cruz exactly on time, a feat that the TWA is not credited with usually. My children and friends taking it for granted that the plane would be late had to drive at a break-neck speed when they heard that contrary to expectations the plane was almost there

It is good to be home after a whirlwind tour and to be able to settle down to a somewhat quieter life. But pleasant memories of America linger and sometimes there is a little nostalgia to see some friends to breathe the air of New York once again and to mingle with that vast mass of humanity which is ever on the move.

BEWARE OF SLUGGISH LIVER

Impurities in the blood caused by a sluggish liver can only be rectified by quick and direct action on the red corpuscles as the blood passes through the liver. This is precisely what Livergen does that's why Doctors say—Livergen for all liver troubles.

(13)

"India's interest in the men's singles (of the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon) ceased when her champion, tall, be-spectacled Sumant Misra, Dilip Bose of Calcutta and Iftikhar Ahmed, the left-handed player from Lahore were eliminated in the third round by more experienced players", writes Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor.

"Dinny Pails of Australia proved far too good for Misra, the Indian Champion, who could not cope with the fluent strokes of the most orthodox player in the championships. Misra lost 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Misra often aced Pails with his cannon-fall first services and caught him on the wrong foot with beautiful passing shots. He was the most aggressive of the pair, but these tactics did not pay against a player of Pail's calibre, for the Australian frequently passed him when he ventured to the net."

SURRENDER TO EXPERIENCE

"Bose showed up well in the lively match with the French holder of the championship, Yvon Petra, who had returned to Wimbledon with the avowed intention of proving the authorities wrong in breaking with tradition and seeding him as holder number seven, instead of the normal number one. Bose put up a clean, crisp game against the giant French holder of the title, Petra, and the match had more sparkle than the score, 6—3 6—4, 6—3, indicates."

"Ahmed fought valiantly against Roger Abdesselam, ranked number four in France but the latter's greater consistency proved the deciding factor in this battle of attrition which went to 62 games and lasted to-and-a-half hours. Ahmed certainly had some bad luck, but Abdesselam just about deserved to win at 9—7, 6—4, 7—9, 4—6, 6—4. The match was played in broiling heat before a large crowd.

APPRECIATION OF SPORTING MANNER

In the men's doubles, Ghaus Mahomed and Iftikhar Ahmed, after defeating their compatriots, Dilip Bose and Man Mohan, went down to the South African Davis Cup pair, Eric Sturgess and Eustace Fannin by 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

The first Indian pair, Jimmy Mehta and Sumant Misra, however, managed to enter the fourth round. But here they met their Waterloo at the hands of the strong Anglo-Australian pair Tony Mottram and Bill Sidwell. The final scores were 2—6, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4

Although the Indian players have not done anything remarkable,—in fact they were not expected to—it is rather gratifying to read the following remarks of Morgan: "India has done well in these championships and her players have won the affection of the British crowd for the sporting manner in which they play the game." It is said that the day is not far distant when India will seriously challenge the world for the championships. Let's hope so.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIANS AT WIMBLEDON SURRENDER TO EXPERIENCE. APPRECIATION OF SPORTING MANNER. WORLD XI CHOSEN BY EDRICH. WAR RETARDS PROGRESS. INDIA SLEEPS WHILE WORLD MARCHES ON. W.I.F.A.'S PARTIALITY.

WORLD XI CHOSEN BY EDRICH

Bill Edrich, the England cricketer, who has been writing for the "Chronicle" regularly every week on cricket, has just placed before as his choice of a world XI. He restricted his selection to men of his own time –"men he has seen and played with or against. Here is his team in batting order.

Hutton (England), Ponsford (Australia), Bradman (Australia), Hammond (England) Captain, Compton (England), Constantine (West Indies), Amar Singh (India), Cameron (South Africa), Larwood (England), Verity (England), and O'Reily (Australia).

In consequence of the limitation placed by himself on the field of his selections, several obvious names seems to have been left out from the list. The names of Jack Hobbs (England), Duleepsinhji (India) Clarrie Grimmett (Australia) and Vijay Merchant (India), among others, rush to mind in this connection.

WAR RETARDS PROGRESS

World War II has left a big void in the world of cricket. It may be that the war did not actually kill or maim the old or budding stars. But there is not the least doubt that due to the mobilisation of all young and able-bodied men in the cricket-playing countries and virtual cessation of play during the long war period, advancement of the game was put to a dead-stop. In fact its progress was retarded by many years. It is very difficult to say how long these countries will take to produce players of the calibre named above. World will remain poorer by their absence till then

INDIA SLEEPS WHILE WORLD MARCHES ON

Preparations are going on all over the world for the Olympic Games which will be held in London in August next year. Suitable men and women are being picked out for the various events and special coaching and training given to them, so that they may improve as much as possible during the coming months. Off and on we hear reports of world records being shattered in one country or another. But where do we stand in India today? Nowhere, is the obvious reply. I am not at all surprised at the lack of enthusiasm seen in all parts of the country. Nobody seems to be interested. In the circumstances, the wisest course for India would be to keep the aspirants for the Olympic honours at home and save needless expenses!

W.I.F.A.'S PARTIALITY

I have been receiving letters from my readers about the partiality shown by the football administrators in dealing out justice to offending players. The cases of Joveniano of Tatas, Thomas of Trades and Stone of Rangers have been pointed out in support of the contention that favouritism played a big part in dealing with them. I understand that the case against Stone is still although he failed to appear before the committee despite two summons. The W.I.F.A. owes an explanation to the public for the discrepancy in their award of sentences of suspension.

Is It True?

That The W.I.F.A. Committee deals out even-handed justice to all—a glance at the list of sentences passed by them on offending players will convince any one?

That Joveniano of Tatas was suspended for a long term for a minor offence and Thomas of Trades was asked to cool his heels—just for a fortnight—on a serious charge?

That Stone of Rangers is snapping his fingers at the Committee—by refusing to appear before them, after their penal code wholesale?

That Thomas has celebrated his suspension by a hat-trick against Firestones—evidently the suspension has done him a world of good?

That Firestones had to kiss the earth six times for their audacity in asking for a replay against Trades. Neither fire nor (brim) stones could prevent their abject surrender?

That Referee Gopalan has been drawn over the coals by the Cooperage rulers for trying to protect Trades from the onslaughts of "Mickey Mouse" & Co.—or more probably his own skin and bones from the hailstorm from the East Stands?

That Athletes in Europe and America are shattering world records now and again in preparation for the Olympic Games next year?

That Their confreres in India have been kept in tenterhooks of expectation by their controlling bodies, so that they may not waste their energies on useless training?

That Since the birth of A.A.F.I. athletics in India is advancing so rapidly that it may take a century to reach world standard?

That Olympic officials are so busy looking after their own advancement that they have forgotten the existence of mere athletes in their domain?

That A race is going on behind the scenes for managership of the various teams—only those possessing the best bargaining powers will succeed?

That The Indian Tennis stars have fared pretty well at Wimbledon—with more extensive experience and intensive training they may beat the world some day?

That Indians will have to practise through heat and rain—with cold spells thrown in—to reach the top of the world?

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STAN-B

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Let us talk it over —

In this 'who cares what you may be' life of Bombay, can there be anything more pleasing than to know that a close friend of yours has come to stay amidst this ocean of humanity?

What a phrase—ocean of humanity! To meet with humanity in this city is like coming across an oasis in the desert. And yet it is the most appropriate description in the sense that like the ocean waves which rise and recede without the one knowing anything about the other, millions of human beings prosper and fall never knowing the existence of each other.

The unexpected tidings about the friend's arrival was brought by a mutual acquaintance and not by, as you might have thought, any of her letters which were so rare. After all, don't they say "friendship between girls ends with their school and college days." (I doubt if this is true only in the case of girls.) But why should I care about what 'they say?' —let them say. For I had already fixed upon a day to call on my friend. I had taken good care not to be at her's in the morning when she was likely to be busy, nor in the evening for fear of missing her.

But actually when I neared her flat I began doubting the wisdom of my hasty decision. All sorts of thoughts troubled my mind. Would it be a one-sided joy? Would I be welcome at her place by her people? Why couldn't she drop me a line? Her's was an inter-caste marriage done much against the will of her people and may be, perhaps all was not well with her and her in-laws who were banking upon a handsome dowry from their foreign-returned son's brides! Certainly I could have rang her up but then I wanted to spring a surprise upon her. But I am afraid I gave her cause for sorrow not on account of what passed between me and her mother-in-law before my friend finished some work in the kitchen and came to greet me. In fact I had nearly taken to the old lady who was all raptures over my friend's baby boy.

When left to ourselves, we made a quiet check-up of friends and relations, talked about old days and came not to the inevitable saries but rations, riots and the political situation in the country. But when I mentioned some important news item, I was surprised at my friend's total ignorance about it. Because she was one of the very few girls in the college who never missed reading the newspapers and was first to discuss the ethics of the world war, fascism and the 'Quit India' demand of the Congress. Naturally her ignorance came as a shock to me and I told her as much though she tried to convince me how difficult it was for her to keep in touch with the day-to-day news when the morning paper passed from hand to hand in a house of ten persons. In the morning she had no time looking after her kid and the household work, in the noon the paper was reserved for the old man of the house while in the evening and after it was no time for a woman to read.

If she couldn't do even that much what difference was there between herself and her uneducated sister-in-law or, for that matter, her old mother-in-law? Well, there was a difference, the latter never felt they were missing anything while she felt a certain frustration for she could not remain content with looking after the house and raising children only. She may not become an office girl, for that certainly wasn't the be-all and end-all of her higher education but she naturally craved to know what was happening in the world outside.

But how she could make the old woman realise her plight? In her dimming eyes, this girl was the happiest being alive with a husband, a child, relations and a home. However that was not all that mattered to the girl who longed for an opportunity to make her mark in some sphere, of sports, writing or social service. Otherwise what good was her education? Could she force the point with her husband?—but then it would mean bickering and bitterness in the house and final breaking away from her people.

This Servant Problem!

By Krishna Udyaverkar

Among the complexities of modern life the servant problem is one which has assumed very serious proportions in recent times. The main topic of a general talk among friends is centred on the servant and the dilemma of finding him.

Indian nature does not change for whenever one gets a new servant his habits are elaborately explained, his character is dealt with to its minutest detail, whether he is earnest in his work or not or just tosses the pots and pans from place to place. The general complaint is that either he is too hasty to finish his work and go out in which case he either puts too much salt or chilly and spoils the meal or he is too slow in his work and has to be frequently reminded about the time factor! Both the servant and the mistress get on their nerves with the result that nearly every week a new servant has to be found out after a great deal of running about!

The so-called servant — plus — cooks do not know how to cook deliciously and daintily. They keep kitchens very dirty, waste a lot during these rationing days and make the hell of a noise with the utensils. Their object of seeking employment is merely to have a sumptous meal and a sound sleep. Tomorrow will take care of itself. Their attitude is one of "don't care." They make a show of having worked for years in some big families but in fact have stayed nowhere more than a couple of days They live like vagabonds in a carvansarai. When their knowledge of cooking comes into practice they either seem to know nothing or have forgotten everything they know.

A Rare Find

By sheer good luck if one comes across a good servant he stays for years provided the housewife does not interfere in his work and affairs. He gives a salute every morning, has a smile on his face, prepares food tastily and serves it cheerfully. He likes to be independent, to do his work and go away. But one word of displeasure and he immediately resigns. Such a servant has to be respected to a much greater degree than even member of the family and he expects greater leniency.

The dearth of servants is due to innumerable causes. There was once a time when they could be treated like slaves, when a master could thrash his servant or starve him for days together and not a word would escape his lips. These servants belonged to the soil. They were born, bred up and died in tilling the soil in the most heartbreaking poverty. They were ghastly looking human skeletons who worked on the soil from sunrise to sunset, eternally struggling for existence against nature. They wore nothing but rags and their lodgings shook with a storm, wind and rain.

Every cloud has a silver lining and a bright day shone on the life of the servants. They bade goodbye to the land and sought employment in densely populated towns. Their sole object was to gain a few coins since land could not compensate them in adequate [illegible] up menial work and what little they saved they sent home to their families. With the spread of education barriers or caste prejudice soon became a thing of the past, and more and more servants got employment in towns. Soon they entered Government service as peons and chaprasies which was profitable, more dignified and independant. They brought their families and started settling down. Their wives worked as ayahs and their children worked as household servants. They were conscentious, hardworking, faithful, godfearing people and had a great reverence for the master.

Tables Turned

War came and the tables were turned. Instead of the servant seeking employment, the master started hunting for them. Owing to the absence of caste barriers they were prepared to accept any kind of work, the construction of [illegible] recruitment of labour. Servants joined them in hordes [illegible] other workers they merged themselves with the proletariat. From the meek, honest godfearing men [illegible] they turned out to be rough, hard-working, matter of fact individuals. Factory legislation relieved many of their sufferings. The facilities afforded by social workers like night schools and Sunday classes helped to civilize them. It also developed in them class consciousness and they have been successfully organising strikes whenever they find it necessary.

A new class of servants has arisen who are known as part time workers They wash clothes, clean the utensil etc. but do not condescend to budge an inch to do anything outside their specific sphere of work unless they are heavily paid. They live in groups scattered in various localities. They form a union based on province and language and amply contribute to its fund. Newcomers are not only properly tutored but are provided with work while those unemployed are fed by the mound of rice collected from various houses. Thus servants do not have to spend much on food. The sick are cared for and medicine is administered to them with the union fund.

They sleep on footpaths, verandas, and terraces of buildings enjoying cool fresh air. They are clean, well-dressed with oily hair brushed stylishly and puff cigarettes like gentlemen. During their leisure they take long naps, play cards or gamble. Modern women, whose hair stand on end if the servant goes on strike lose patience and compromise with them while the servants think themselves to be lords.

Modern Gadgets

It is extremely difficult with the trying rationing system to stand in long queues for milk, sugar and other commodities in all kinds of weather. For office going women and mothers of growing families it is a great relief to have a servant to help them. To alleviate their misery it will be a great relief if every home is provided with gas and electric systems and other modern time and labour saving appliances. Those who can afford can buy domestic washing machines, radio ovens, tinned food and simplify the whole process of cooking. It is high time that women do away with caste prejudice. Cleanliness should be the chief object. There are many servants still available if one explores mill and factory areas.

Their plight is miserable and living in good houses would mean a haven for them. In places where servants are not available one should believe in the ancient Hindu philosophy that the God-given hands are the best servants. Sitting makes persons lazy and their health is affected. The reason why our grandmothers were stronger was that they worked a great deal, drew water from the wells, milked cows, swept floors and cooked. Thus they were not merely stronger but they maintained a good figure. Why should women not take pride in doing housework like our grandmothers and foreign sisters rather than sniffing and looking down upon it?

A puzzled young man was trying to think what he could send his 'fiancee' for her twenty-fourth birthday in these difficult times. At last he hit on the idea of sending roses. He went to a florists' and asked them to send two dozen of the choicest roses they had got, and wrote a note to accompany them to say he could not think of a better idea than one rose for each year.

To his astonishment he got a furious letter by return of post, saying that his gift was an insult. So he sent back to the florists' to find out what they had done. The proprietor told him that as he was such a good customer, and knowing it was a birthday gift, he thought he would put in an extra dozen roses.

*

The breathless dock labourer dashed into the manager's office.

'I say, guv'nor." he said. 'I'm clearing off."

'Whatever do you mean?" asked the manager, puzzled.

'They're loading a lot of cattle down at the boat—"

Well, what about it?"

I've been chased by a bull all along the quay—and I'm a stevedore, not a toreador!"

*

'My husband is so jealous."

'How absurd!"

'Why, isn't yours?"

'Of course not."

'How humiliating!"

*

The gloomy man sat in his flat bemoaning his fate and lack of wealth.

His visitor tried to cheer him up.

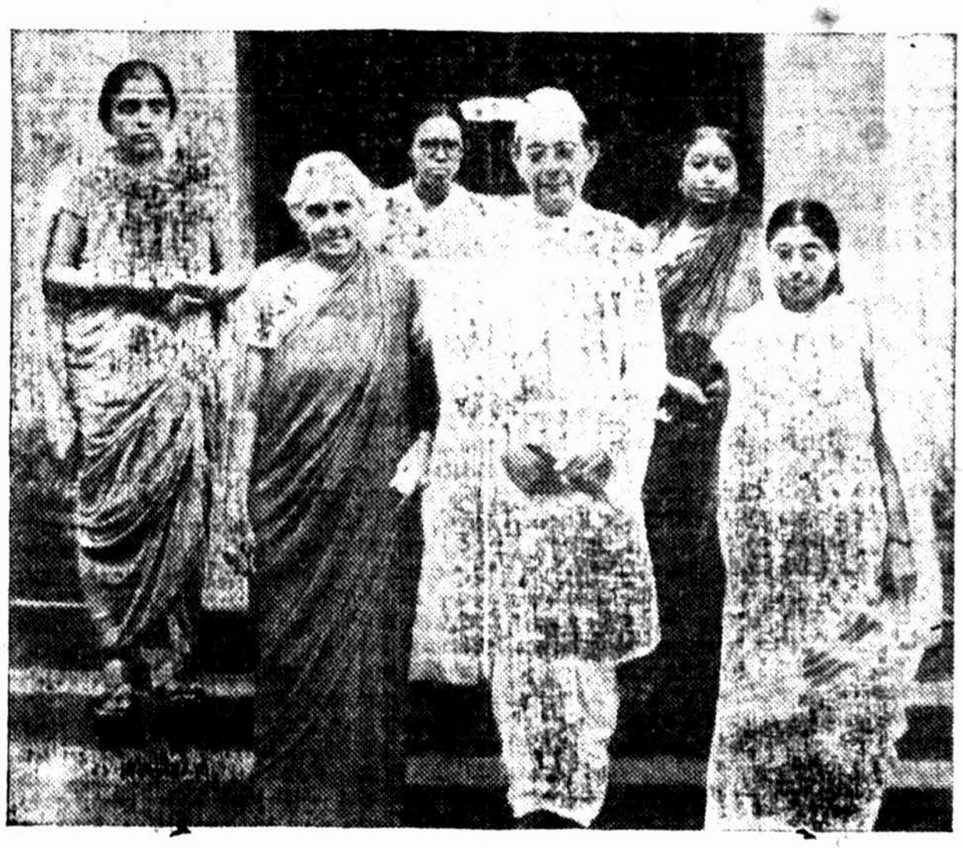
'You don't need to waste money travelling miles to get pleasure," said he. 'You can find plenty of fun on your own doorstep."

'Oh, yes?" moaned the other. "I'd like to see you get lively on half a pint of milk!"

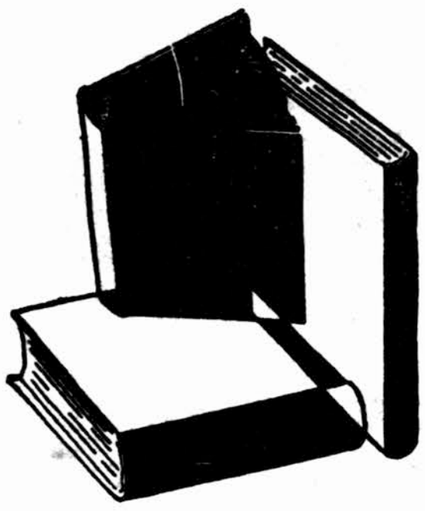
The third-rate actor read the part, then threw the script back on the film producer's desk.

'And you're asking me to play that part?" he exclaimed. 'Why, that role would immediately kill the reputation I have as an actor."

The producer leaned back in his chair. "Exactly," he replied. "That



Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies Government of Bombay spoke on Food and Cloth situation in the Province at a meeting of Women organised by the Bombay Branch Central Committee of the All-India Wo-



Local Authorities In Britain

A Short Sketch of English Local Government Administration—by B. Sen (Stevens & Sons London, 1947.)

In this small volume, written in easy, attractive style, Mr. Sen, a barrister, gives his impressions of the work done by local authorities in Britain. He has been in close contact, while there, with a number of officials connected with local self-government, with the result that his study bears the impress of a sense of proportion and a fair assessment of the work which can be expected from local authorities. He reviews the composition, duties and responsibilities of every class of local authority. The County Council the County Borough Council, the non-Country Boroughs and Urban Districts, the Rural District Council and, finally the humble Parish Councils form the hierarchy.

Each parish has a parish meeting and if the population of the parish is over three hundred, it has an elected parish council. But even if the population is below three hundred, but exceeds a hundred souls it may have a council, if the parish meeting so desires. The author rightly emphasises that the existence of a local body on the spot renders the work of the other rural authorities much easier. The parish council, empowered to inspect housing conditions and suppress nuisance and take care is footpaths is "helpful in bringing closer contact between villagers and in the development of social life." It enables every man and woman to take a definite part in local government.

This type of government existed in fact long before the parliamentary system came into being in England. "It flourished even in the days of Alfred and during Saxon times the central government had very little to do except in time of war." Local government in Britain has become what it is "not by a single creative effort on the part of the state or several such efforts but by long continuous process of growth."

To us in India it is of interest to note that county councils in Britain are charged with providing the means of keeping law and order, i.e. an efficient police-force, apart from their other duties like the provision of education, health services, roads and bridges, maternity and child welfare. The education and medical work done by them is stupendous. Mr. Sen has two valuable chapters on the subject. Here is a book which deserves to be translated into Indian Languages so that its contents can reach a wider reading public.

L. G. KHARE.

A Poet Of Promise

"THE DANCE OF DUST & OTHER POEMS by Krishna Srinivas. Ramnath Publications, Madras, Pages 130, Rs. 3/8, 1946.

Mr. Krishna Srinivas has already earned a reputation for himself, for men like John Haynes Holmes, the late Laurence Binyon, Earnest Rhys, the late Virginia Woolf and others have paid warm and sincere tributes to him for his work.

Mr. Srinivas may be said to have gone back to the very origins of the world and he seems to derive his inspiration often from Nature. His concept of the beginnings of the world is cosmic in every sense:

"Dust ached for life
And hit the Void
In pain of birth
Creation's frozen blood
Trickling in starry icicles
Crismoned the geography of heavens.
Flesh after flesh crumbling
Into the limbs of the crusned moons
And sunny sancharis
Mellowed into birth from bare mirage."

Perhaps only few will comprehend the beauty of imagination behind these lines, which may leave the average reader severely cold and alone.

Mr. Srinivas has not lived in the seclusion of some ivory tower but has been in the thick of the daily battle. Witness the following for example:

"The sun shed blood
And Time's titanic wheels
Tread over petals of
Crimson civilization—
Curried cultures—
Chopped off limbs,
Robbed innocence
Of honeyed virginity;
History rehearsed destruction."

Few contemporary Indian writers have remained uninfluenced by the all-pervading and classical genius of the Bard of Shantiniketan—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore—and this writer is no exception. In the following lines are blended Western mysticism, music and Oriental colour:

"His footfall rings,
His footfall rings,
Across the sunny shoals of Time,
Athwart the womb of flowing Things,
His footfall rings
Hit footfall rings!
In magic span of rainbow joys,
In noisy claps of thunders wild
His footfall rings,
His footfall rings!"

On the whole, it may be remarked that Mr. Krishna Srinivas's work is varied and interesting, and there is a distinct promise of better things to come from his pen in the fulness of time. I congratulate him on his initial contribution to Indo-English poetry, regarding which Mr. Nicholas Roerich, that lover of India and international 'savant' writing of another writer, has said: "I rejoice when I see such gifted poets among the young generation of India." The same remark may be applied with justification to Mr. Srinivas.

P. R. K.

An Insurance Miscellany

"MAHADWAR", Insurance Number, Mahadwar Press, Kolhapur, Rs. 2/8.

This Marathi journal has already made a name for itself by its many innovations. It has now issued a special Insurance Number which will appeal as much to the public as to the profession. A number of well-known authorities in the field have contributed to the issue, which at the same time remains readable as ever. Compared to the Western countries, insurance has to make much leeway in India and efforts like this should be helpful in popularising it in the masses. The articles are of practical use both to the insurance workers and the public at large and the journal deserves the thanks of both for the service rendered.

B. K.

Technical Education

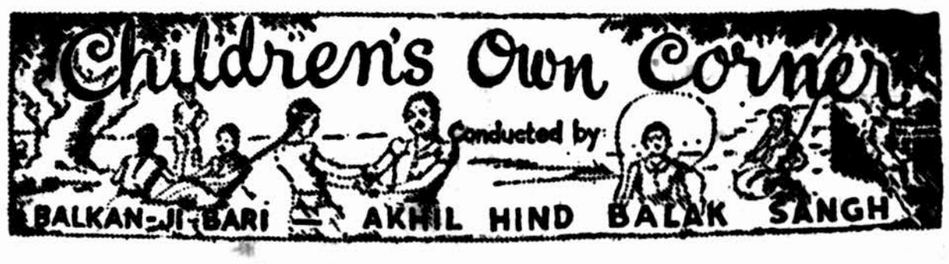
FACILITIES FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA, Vols. I to IV (A.P.T.I. (India) C/o Govt. of India Polytechnic, Delhi); Price Rs. 11/12/- including postage for complete set.

The Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) has rendered timely service to the cause of technical education in this country by compiling and publishing four volumes of "Facilities for Technical Education in India."

Vol. I. deals with the Technical Institutions in the Eastern Zone which includes Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; Vol. II deals with the Western Zone i.e., Bombay, Sind, C. P. and Western Agency States; Vol. III gives information about institutions in the Northern Zone which comprises of the Punjab, U.P., N.W.F.P., Baluchistan Kashmir and Jammu States and in Vol. IV of this publication one finds useful information about technical schools and colleges in the Southern Zone i.e. Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Deccan, and Travancore States.

In all, detailed information about 103 technical institutions for higher studies and trade courses is available in these volumes.

In view of the increased emphasis now being laid on technical education, it is hoped that these comprehensive volume would be taken advantage of by the students as well as the educators. S.S.D.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

An old copy of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" (31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4—Annual Subscription, Rs. Three) contains the following note, which I believe you will find not only interesting but also helpful:—

Hidden Happiness

One day when I was eleven years old, I came home weeping because I had been given a small part in the back-ground of a children's programme at the school, while my playmate was assigned the leading role. Quietly my mother took out her watch and put it in my hand.

"What do you see?" she asked.

"A gold case a face and hands" I replied.

Then she opened the back of the case and repeated her question. I could see tiny wheels and screws.

"This watch would be no use at all," mother said, "without every part, even those you cannot see."

Her little lesson has made me happier all through life. I have realised how essential are the small duties which everyone must perform, without applause from others.

* * *

If You Smile

Similarly, here is a poem which contains some really beautiful thoughts for you to ponder over and follow as far as possible:—

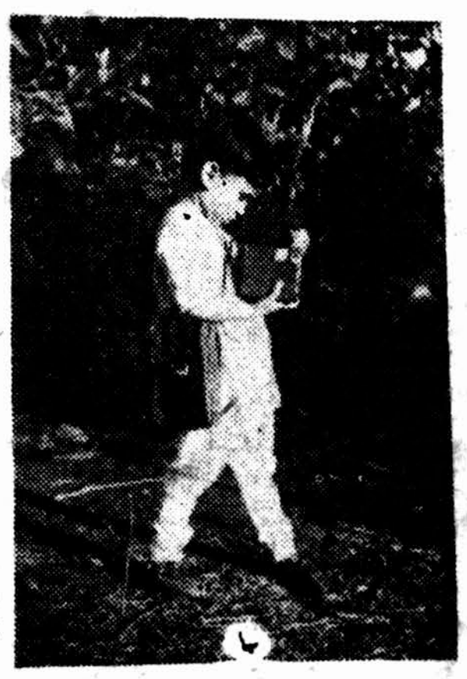
There's never any trouble
If you SMILE.
There's never any trouble
If you SMILE.
But if there is any trouble
It will vanish like a bubble
If you only take the trouble
Just to SMILE.
There's never any trouble
If you LAUGH.
There's never any trouble
If you LAUGH.
But if there's any trouble
It will vanish like a bubble
If you only take the trouble
Just to LAUGH.
There's never any trouble
If you're HAPPY,
There's never any trouble
If you're HAPPY
But if there's any trouble
It will vanish like a bubble
If you only take the trouble
To be HAPPY

* * *

Animal's Cries

Which animal can be heard from one right: it is our majestic friend, the lion, whose roars most of us know only at feeding-time at the Zoo, which is perhaps fortunate. Next to the lion, we are told, the hyena's "laugh" carries farthest. Number three on the list is the screech owl followed by the panther and jackal.

We are also told that the donkey can be heard fifty times farther than the horse (and who will say neigh to this?), and the cat ten times as far as the dog. Size for size, the howler monkey is supposed to be the noisiest of animals closely followed by some of the larger frogs but from our own observations we back the cats of our neighbourhood.



'Steady.....Please!' 'Caught him right!'

(Photos by Brother INDU KUMAR C. PATEL, VASO).

* * *

A Match Trick

Here is a clever little trick which will puzzle a good many people.

Get an envelope and two matches envelope and hold it there tightly.

Now hand the other match to some one and ask him to break it into two pieces. Then you let him drop these into the envelope.

All the time between your thumb and finger keep the whole match in the corner so that no one else will know it is there.

Stick down the envelope and wave it about in the air for a few moments. Then open it and pick out the whole match handing it to your friend.

Crumble up the envelope in your hand as if you had no further use for it. Your friend will think that in some magical way you have been able to make the match he broke into a whole one again.

* * *

Crossed Arms

You will all enjoy playing this jolly game with your chums. As many playring made by the rest of the players, who stand with their arms folded.

Here is how to play the game. The player in the centre of the ring is given a ball and he or she pretends to throw the ball at one of the players, trying to make him or her uncross their arms.

Of course, the player to whom the ball is being thrown must on no account uncross his arms. If the player forgets and puts out his hands to catch the ball the player in the centre of the ring calls out: "You are out!" and that player has to leave the circle.

The player who is the last one left in the ring is the winner, and he or she takes the place of the player in the centre of the ring the next time.

* * *

Usha had a mother whose
Sayings were so wise.
That Usha always listened
With widely open eyes.
Said she, "Put something in the
Bank against a rainy day:
You'll feel quite safe and happy
If this maxim you obey."
Now Usha thought this over
Until in her mind it sank;
"My umbrella I'll quickly
Put into the Savings Bank."

* * *

Intelligent

An Inspector entered the village school where Geography was being taught.

He asked one of the small pupils "Now, how far is Baroda from Bombay?"

The boy had no idea but after scanning the map replied: "Just two thirds of an inch, Sir."

* * *

Join The Brotherhood

In the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, all boys and girls are welcome to join. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you always!

Well, so long!

All Good Wishes from your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"

H.H the Maharaja of Cochin.

A Revealing Interview With The Maharaja Of Cochin

By E. G. NAIR

Simple and unassuming, His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin has none of the poses and pretensions usually associated with the ruling order. He speaks with absolute frankness and directness without any reservations whatsoever and there is a ring of sincerity and earnestness in all that he says. He is as straight as a lance.

His one great ambition is to be a constitutional ruler in the widest sense of the word and he is keen that the historic State of Cochin whose origin goes back to very ancient times should be part and parcel of the Indian Union. He is truly great as a Maharaja but he is greater as a patriot, full of reforming zeal and is a nationalist to the core.

These are not just mere casual observations but the impressions that I have formed when I had the honour and privilege of a long and pleasant interview with His Highness at his Hill palace at Tripunathara which has been the residence of a long and unbroken succession of Cochin rulers.

It was one of the happiest interviews I ever had in my journalistic career and it has fallen to my lot to interview many outstanding personalities. I may incidentally mention that I had occasions to interview reigning monarchs like King Amanullah and Nadir Shah of Afghanistan. Personally I did not like these interviews as they were tight-lipped and it was difficult to draw them out.

I have gone out of my way to mention this only to emphasise how much I appreciated and enjoyed every minute of my one hour's interview with His Highness.

Quotes Gladstone

He speaks chaste English and quotes at length from Gladstone and others in support of his political theories. I was surprised how a person of his advanced age—and the Maharaja is 76—could retain such retentive powers.

According to appointment at the stroke of 10 I was at the Hill Palace and the "Sarvadhikari", the general manager of the palace, intimated my arrival to the Maharaja. I was summoned immediately and the Maharaja, who was seated in a small cushion chair in the drawing of the palace greeted me with a charming smile with the remark 'Please sit down."

I hesitated for a second when, sensing my confusion, he said, "Why don't you sit down. I don't like people standing before me and in fact I will feel quite happy if you take your seat without any delay." I sat near him and said: "I wish to put a few questions."

"You can ask any question you please—any question under the sun and I will try to answer them to the best of my abilities," was the Maharaja's reply.

I then inquired whether he wished me to put questions in English or Malayalam.

"That is left to you."

To avoid misunderstanding I told His Highness though I very much liked to speak in Malayalam, which happens to be the mother-tongue of both of us, I would prefer English as I did not want any misquotations to be made, which was likely to be if the conversation was carried in Malayalam. His Highness incidentally informed me at this stage that he was a graduate of the Madras University and that he happens to be the first graduate from the Cochin Royal Family. He significantly added that while in college he was senior to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

Though the questions and answers were mostly in English, without my planning and knowing it, a times the talk drifted to Malayalam, due entirely to my fault. Who can resist the temptation to speak in one's own mother tongue?

United Kerala

The first important question I put to him was "Is United Kerala possible and feasible?"

"Why not", he asked me and added "it is perfectly feasible and possible. More than all it is wanted and I see no impediment to it."

He then dwelt at length how this could be brought about and explained how in the interests of British Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, every son of the soil should work for this consummation.

His idea of a United Kerala is that each of the three units should be independent of internal administration. Culturally, linguistically, no other part of India, he thought could make a better combination.

I reminded him of Sir C.P.'s hostile opposition to the proposal when he remarked "I do not want to be personal but if the proposal has intrinsic merits—and who can say no, no effort should be spared to bring this about." Concluding his observations, he exphasised "I am cent per cent in favour of the proposal.

I wished to know his views about temple entry. His Highness had no hesitation in stating he was fully in sympathy with the movement and that he was prepared to leave the question to be decided by the verdict of the people.

Explaining he said that the new Council, he thought would be elected on adult franchise and he wished that the question of temple entry would be decided by the new Council and whatever be its verdict he would "gladly abide by it."

Casually I mentioned the activities of the Communists in the State in particular and in the country in general. He was emphatic in declaring 'the Communists have become a grave menace and their dangerous activities will have to be curbed."

Then followed a general discussion on present politics and the role that the States should play in the future scheme of things.

His Highness remarked he had announced his views publicly and he would stand by every word of it.

He was surprised that some States hesitated to send representatives to the Constituent Assembly and could not appreciate their dilatory and delaying tactics.

The future of the States, he said with warmth, lies in their whole hearted co-operation with the Constituent Assembly and they could not afford to stand aloof and in isolation. That would be criminal folly.

Referring to the criticism levelled against his utterances regarding the attitude of States, he observed "I have been accused of betraying the Princely order. The Princes will realise in time that whatever I have said will never go against them. On the other hand, the Princes would stand to gain if they follow my humble suggestions."

Cardinal Principled

He added: "My cardinal principle is this: Every ruler wes his power and status to the people. I will always be guided by them, by the majority opinion: I am ever ready to follow the advice of the majority."

He wanted his brother princes to know that they have no chance of survival if they go against the wishes of the people: For the time being the Princes may succeed in holding on to their power and status but the people cannot be kept away. He had no hesitation in saying if the Princes did not share power with the people the people would extract it. Concluding he said: "I hate power politics."

The real character of the Maharaja can be gleaned from the following:

Full of reforming zeal and a nationalist to the core, the 76-year old Maharaja of Cochin has no hesitation in saying that if the Princes do not share power with the people, people will extract it. A democrat and a Gladstonian the Maharaja has moved and lived among ordinary people. He was employed for six years in the Translator's office in Madras.

After once or twice addressing him as "Your Highness, unwittingly I began to address him as "you". Immediately, he said, "Please talk to me as you speak to others. Personally I do not relish all these formalities and I would very much like if you don't inconvenience yourself by calling me "Your Highness." "You see", he said, "I am a simple man."

With charming frankness he told me that he was quite glad to learn from Mr. Panampally Govinda Menon, Minister of Cochin, that one Mr. Nair of the "Bombay Chronicle" was coming to interview him. He hated, he said, to put on unnecessary clothes and felt quite happy when he had only a "Mundu" (two yards dhoti) and a towel. When he learnt it was a Malabar gentleman, he knew he could meet me in simple "mundu" and towel and this, he said, made him happy.

One day in the year, in what is known in Malabar as "Atta-Chamayam" His Highness remarked that it was obligatory that the ruling Maharaja of Cochin should go in a palanquin in full ceremonial dress and the procession lasted quite a long time. This, he confided to me was an awful strain but he could not help it.

Full Of Spirits

The Maharaja, though 76, looks very much younger and is full of spirits. There is not a wrinkle on his face. I told him he did not appear to be a year more than 50. He laughed out... jokingly ... pointing out his teeth "Pu... these teeth are not mine."

He has no particular hobby except to play bridge about an hour and he enjoys it. He is a Sanskrit scholar and reads all the important papers.

Very few outside Cochin know that the present Maharaja of Cochin was once employed in Madras Provincial Service. For six years, he worked at the Head of the Malayalam section in the Translator's office in Madras.

Concluding he said, "I have mostly moved and lived among ordinary people and am a firm believer in democratic ways. I am a Gladstonian."

THIS PRINCE BELIEVES IN DEMOCRACY!

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

Hindu Divorce Act

The Bombay Hindu Divorce Act which was passed by the Bombay Legislature, seeks to confer a right of divorce on Hindu husbands as well as wives on grounds of impotency, lunacy, leprosy, desertion for 4 years, disappearance, concubinage or prostitution, or bigamy. The new Act also seeks to confer a right to judicial separation on several grounds which include, in the case of a wife, the ground of legal cruelty. The most astounding thing which one notices is that adultery a mere suspicion of which led the Moor of Venice to murder his wife, does not seem to have been considered by our modern Hindu law-givers to be a sufficiently grave matrimonial offence to confer right to terminate their marriage relationship in a more lawful way. The new Act does not seem to take notice of any immorality short of concubinage or prostitution. In most other systems of law, on the other hand, adultery is the earliest recognised of the matrimonial offences which confer a right of divorce. Laws conferring such a right, or legal cruelty as a ground for judicial separation, are of much later birth.. The omission of adultery which is a crime under the penal law of our country from the list of matrimonial offences in this new Act could not but have been deliberate Could this omission be based on some obscure passages in the nooks and corners of some ancient Hindu texts?

* * *

Only Possible Sentence

The curtain was wrung down on the sensational Kalbadevi shooting case in which two army deserters from Calcutta were sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Weston. Infuriated by what had happened in Calcutta during the disturbances in that city, these two young men sought to take revenge on Hindus. In the course of a "murderous drive" through one of the most thickly-populated Hindu localities of the city, they fired more than 36 rounds of ammunition from a fast-moving taxi killing seven innocent people including a young school girl of 13, and injuring 18 others. As Mr. Justice Weston observed at the end of his judgment, the only sentence possible for such people was a sentence of death. Communal or religious fanaticism which leads to such inhuman brutality is most reprehensible. One thing, however, must be said to the credit of these accused, that throughout this trial, which lasted for full 15 working days, their morale was amazing. This may be due to the fact that when they undertook their murderous mission through Kalbadevi, they did not expect to come out alive, and they must have looked upon themselves as fortunate to have lived so many days longer. For once, the Bombay Police deserves commendation for a very smart piece of work in what seemed to be a wild goose chase.

★ ★ ★

And /Or

In a very recent appeal, the Chief Justice of Bombay severely criticised the use of the expression "and/or" so familiar to us in current legal parlance in an order of the trial judge. The Chief Justice said, "I cannot part with this form of order without remarking that the slovenly expression 'and/or' should never appear in an order of the Court; it is wholly ambiguous and leaves the precision of the order in considerable doubt."

★ ★ ★

The Dowry Evil

The Dowry Restraint Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in April last, though prompted by very laudable motives, seems to be an attempt at a very futile piece of legislation. Dowry is usually a matter of mutual consent and an Act of that nature can be easily evaded by paying the dowry six months before or after marriage on the pretext of its being in payment of some other transaction. As an eminent jurist has said, "The province of Law differs from that of Ethics." It is no use attempting to legislate on all that is morally wrong and passing laws which cannot be enforced. Law should seek to punish only such breaches of morality "as affect the good Government of the State." The punishment sought to be imposed for taking dowry is 3 months' simple imprisonment or fine to the extent of the amount of the dowry taken, and for offering dowry 1 months' simple imprisonment or fine up to Rs. 1,000/-.

Though the Bill has a clause which says that these offences shall not cease to be offences by reason only of the fact that the marriage has been celebrated outside the Province of Bombay, we do not think the Bombay courts would have any jurisdiction if the dowry is actually paid and the offence committed outside the Province. This leaves one more door open for the evasion of this proposed measure—a door which the Provincial Legislature would have no power to shut

Renee Asheron as Princess Katherine and Laurence Olivier as King Henry V of England

Record-Breaking Run Of 'Henry V' In The U.S.A

By Kathleen Kent

Shakespeare For The Millions

The longest single run of any foreign film in New York has just been completed by a British film—Laurence Olivier's version of Shakespeare's "Henry V", which is now to start a nation-wide tour of the United States. It is expected to make two million dollars. The first million has been reached already.

The annual Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon, the dramatist's birthplace in the English midlands, affords, in addition to British Shakespeare lovers, to a good many foreign visitors, especially from America, a chance to see the works of the greatest of all dramatists. However, stage performances can be enjoyed only by a limited number of spectators. The cinema is the medium by which dramatic art can be brought to millions throughout the world. Here is the true mission of the film which, unfortunately, is not always realised but there is one outstanding example of how a film can accomplish a cultural mission in the highest sense.

The film in question is the screen adaptation of Shakespeare's "Henry V" by Laurence Olivier. News has just reached London from America that since the film opened in Boston on April 3, 1946, it has made a net profit of 1,100,000 dollars in the United States and Canada. This is a piece of surprising and encouraging news not merely from the commercial viewpoint. Much as dollar returns are needed in the United Kingdom, this news items is even more satisfying from the cultural point of view.

Advice Given And Taken

When "Henry V" began its first run in America, it was expected that film critics and the discerning minority of filmgoers would appreciate this production. But it was quite another question of how the American public was going to take it. How would those millions who are lured to the cinemas week by week by the charms of Betty Grable or the smile of Tyrone Power react to this unusual production, this radical departure from their accustomed cinema-fare? The response of the American press is well illustrated by the following extract published in the journal "Photoplay" :—"A great motion picture has been made, so rare in its imagination, so breath-taking in its sweep of camera and so inspiring in its use of language that Photoplay urges its readers and their families to go to their local theatres as soon as the film is shown there." This call, as proved later, was taken up by the American public.

The way in which this result was brought about, however, is a fascinating story of its own. It shows that the masses can be won over to appreciate a great work of art by skilful psychological preparation. The campaign began with the hiring of a theatre and securing the sponsorship of the New York Theatre Guild for engagements. Further developments were anxiously watched. Soon the film caught on, but the hardest task still lay ahead. A vast programme was mapped out for the showing of the film throughout the United States and Canada. With no less than 40 Technicolour prints at their disposal, the distributors have been taking bookings from all corners of America.

In New York "Henry V" just completed a continuous run of 47 weeks at the Golden Theater, the longest run of any foreign film in the United States. So far bookings have been restricted to specially selected university and college centres. The major first-run engagements in big cities still lie ahead. But it has also been booked for such small towns as New James in the state of Utica, in Hartford, Connecticut, in Syracuse—in countless towns, big and small, "Henry V" will make his bow. Impressive as the present 1,100,000 dollars appear, it is expected, on the strength of the bookings, that by the end of the year "Henry V" will have earned its second million dollars.

Heartening Story

In fact, it is altogether an amazing and heartening story. One should recall the time when the film was made. Britain was then engaged in total warfare, exposed to repeated enemy raids with bombs, flying bombs and rockets. Shortages of men, materials, studio space and even celluloid—all these apparently unsurmountable difficulties had to be overcome. Nothing daunted Laurence Oliver and his enthusiastic cast and technical staff to carry out his ambition to make a film which would be worthy of Shakespeare, the sort of film which—had there been films in his days—Shakespeare might have produced himself. There cannot be any doubt that Oliver succeeded. "Henry V" made film historynot only by its artistic achievement but by becoming the most successful foreign film ever shown in America.

This film is bringing Shakespeare to the millions. They have, for the first time, seen how a Shakespeare play is produced in Shakespeare's own country. For the first time the masses of the Middle West, of the prairies, the Rockies, the ranches of the Southern States—the millions throughout the United States have the opportunity of hearing Shakespeare's English as it is spoken in his native land. And they like it, the film is enjoyed and applauded and, no doubt, it is hoped that they will be able to see more such films in the future. This then is the real mission of the film. By means of the cinema, nations can put their culture and traditions before the whole world.

"Hamlet Next"

No better confirmation of this can be found than another paragraph from the article in "Photoplay," quoted above. It is addressed to Hollywood film makers: "They must lead us, educate us to better, finer, film. If they fail, we will find another world of amusement where the fountain-head of inspiration runs as fresh as it does in 'Henry V.'" There could be no greater stimulus for British film studios than this fine compliment. "Henry V" shows the way.

In fact, another Shakespeare film is about to be made by Laurence Oliver. This time it will be "Hamlet" the great tragedy. The scenario was again prepared by Oliver himself and Alan Dent, who worked with him on "Henry V."

The LAST PAGE has been held over this week. It will appear next week as usual.

World Of Tomorrow

New Printing Machine

A new printing machine, which has been described by the 'World's Press News' as being 'the greatest advance in printing machinery for many years" has been constructed in Britain.

A distinguishing feature among many others, of this machine is that it contains 40 to 50 fewer parts than the usual types. Its racks and gears consist of one solid unit enabling the most perfect synchronisation and hence the most regular alignment to be obtained.

The machine operates in such a way that the operator has a clear view of the printed sheet. At no time is the sheet reversed, nor does it ever come in contact with the wheel tapes or guides.

An additional advantage is that the machine's simple construction enables the thinnest paper to be used, eliminating the risk of creasing or crumpling, the grippers controlling the paper from the take point at cylinder edge to release at delivery table

Network Of Television Stations

Television experts have now perfected a system of "beam transmission" whereby it will be possible to make the London television programmes available to the entire population of the United Kingdom. So far it was only possible to use television over comparatively short distances, perfect reception being ensured within a radius of about 35 miles.

For the time being the system is being kept secret, but it is known that it will be based on a network of relay stations which will receive and re-transmit the television programmes radiating from London. These stations are to be 100 per cent automatic, operating without any staff.

As a preliminary measure, four stations, 25 miles apart, are to be built in order to link up Birmingham with the London television network and it is planned to inaugurate this service in June 1948. Shortly after this, an extension of the television service is envisaged in the case of Edinburgh, Newcastle and Manchester and it is finally to be extended over the rest of Britain.

Ali-Metal Air Freighter

Following the success of the air freighter, the Miles Aerovan, the manufacturers of the machine are now constructing an aircraft of similar design but on a larger scale—the Merchantman. It will be used for transporting by air heavier and larger freight.

Whereas the Aerovan is powered by two Cirrus engines each of 155 h.p., the Merchantman is fitted with four motors each developing 250 h.p. This all-metal aircraft, therefore, can start fully loaded even if one of its engines should stop.

The Merchantman is fully loaded if it has, for instance, a lorry, a couple of race horses or a corresponding load of machinery on board.

In less than 10 minutes, this new aircraft's "hold" can be converted into a passenger cabin with seating accommodation for 20. This air freighter needs less than 600 yards take-off and has a range of 850 miles at a cruising speed of 155 m.p.h.

Giant Press

A U.K. firm recently completed a giant press which with a single thrust can stamp out the entire side of a motor-car, including window apertures.

The largest of its kind ever built in Britain, it weighs 350 tons.

Patter

HINDI FOR DAMN

By Asude

What is the Hindi for Damn? The question has to be settled before this country proceeds any further on its path to Independence.

It is no good telling me that this is no time for facetiousness,—for more of my tomfoolery. I can see that for myself. For I read newspapers. I am in no mood for "humorous skits." And that is why I wish to force my way through the queue and put up this query before the High Command. Have they yet thought of a Hindi for Damn?

It is all very well to soar to dizzy heights of oratory on the questions of Kings and ships. The more vital problems are those connected with such things as shoes, and sealing-wax, and cabbages. If a Committee has to be formed for settling the momentous issue of a National Flag, it is a far, far more urgent problem to settle the question of a National cuss-word.

I see that a lot of fur is flying about on the question of "language" in Independent Hindusthan. The All-India Radio is brought in, and all sorts of arguments are being advanced in favour of one "language" or the other. I am not concerned with "language." I am only worried over the more important question of "langwidge."

What is "langwidge"? "Langwidge" is to the brain what the safety valve is to the boiler. It prevents explosions, —of the thing called "temper." One often hears of that significant phrase of "language failing" to express a particular emotion. That is exactly what I am trying to point out. Where language fails, "langwidge" steps in, and staves off a seizure. "Langwidge" never fails.

For whereas it is said that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts, "langwidge" was a god-send to man for revealing his inner-most feeling. There is nothing like good, hearty "damn" or "dash-it" to express what is fermenting in your mind. Be genteel and forbear from using them,—and ask for a maund of ice and an oxygen cylinder.

I am not sure if you remember the case of one famous man who was far too immaculate to use cuss-words,—the great Sir Herbert Beer-bohm Tree. And he paid for the immaculateness. At a dinner given by the actor in the Dome of His Majesty's Theatre, one young man was indulging a little too freely in sanguinary expletives to give point to his comments. Sir Herbert could not stand it.

In pontifical tones, the creator of Svengali addressed the offendor thus: "Will you confer the inestimable favour on this company of palliating the pangs of your conversational vivisection with the chloroform of courtesy?".....The young delinquent was dazed to silence. But that was not the end of the story.

Sir Herbert went into a nursing home shortly after the episode and died. I say it with all the seriousness that I can command that it has always been my sincere conviction that the end was hastened by Sir Herbert's magnificent restraint. Restraint is an excellent thing, but it is only restraint of feeling, not restraint of "langwidge." That is only bottling up gas after the gas already been formed,—in a container which cannot hold it

Now, I can hear the heckler crying out 'But what the devil for must an Indian say dam'n? Why should 't be essential? Can't a man express himself in decent Hindi, or Bengalee, or Urdu, or Pushtoo?"

No, he cannot. He can, . . . on the platform, or in council-halls and charkha seances. But not when the hammer fails to strike the nail on the head and lights on his thumb, —or he finds that he cannot buy that latest thing in cigarette-lighters this morning which he saw at a shop-window last evening, because his darling wife has been through his pockets overnight.

Those are the momentous moments of life—when "language fails." Nothing but "langwidge" can avert a burst-up. You have to say it, ... if not in English, say it in Hindi, or Bengalee, or Pushtoo. What is the Hindi for dam'n?

I know very well that the Mahatma would never think of needing a cuss-word for expressing himself. That is because, he stops the formation of the gas which wants a container. But take the Pandit now. A far, far more human being than a Mahatma. I will be pained to be told that he does not feel the need of this human urge.

I understand, the Pandit dreams in English. I don't know whether anybody has heard him fling a few healthy "dam'ns" at unruly crowds, but I will be surprised if a sprinkling of dam'ns does not punctuate his dreams. For, of course, you don't have to "behave" in your dreams.

No, I am afraid I cannot swallow the sop about a people changing the the habits of a lifetime with a mere change of Government. "Orientation" and "Reorientation" are excellent mouthfulls but they will not apply to the heart. "Langwidge" is the language of the heart.

For Two hundred years, millions of people in this country have spoken in English and a very large section amongst them have cursed in English. A very bad thing to do, most unfortunate, deplorable, reprehensible, degrading, denationalising,—and all that. But you can't take away their one medium of relief and leave them boiling like a lobster in a stew-pan any more than you can take off their English trousers and leave them naked.

I know that the trousers will make way for the dhoti or the pajamas. But not quite yet. The drill dungarees and the bush shirt will figure in parliamentary debates for a few years still. If, therefore, high brows become corrugated over the question of a national flag and a national dress and a national language,.....I say it is time that the Pandits gave a thought to the no less profound question of a national dam'n. What is good Hindi for dam'n?

I don't know whether you cared to note that there is no equivalent in any of our national tongues for dam'n. There is none,.....which quite fills the bill dam'n does. I said "quite", because there are words which convey the sense of the "dam'n" used as a cuss-word. One can curse fluently in Hindi or Bengalee. I know that. We need not beg, borrow, or steal from England for good curses. What is wrong, for instance, with that classic "Sala" ?

But as an expletive, there is no Hindi or Bengalee yet for the deadly dam'n. What does an intelligent, that is, educated, that is English-knowing Indian say when the Railway window drops on his fingers, or he cuts himself whilst shaving? Not "Sala!" It simply does not fill the bill. He says "Dam'n!" He does, I assure you. Even if his dungarees or his dhoti are of pure khaddar.

Now, give him something in Hindi to say it with. If you don't, he will either go on saying it in English, or, explode. Neither event a consummation devoutly to be wished. I think the Pandit will agree.

Needles For World Markets

You Need Five Every Year!

BY NIKOLAUS WENDT

Statisticians have calculated that every human being requires five needles year and that, accordingly, mankind's annual requirements in needles that is to say, the market for needles — amounts to five times the earth's population.

But there is, apparently, a mysterious natural law behind this for, whereas every other market is subject in the course of time, to fluctuations, the market for needles has never changed within living memory and demand in this respect remains static, unaffected by other revolutionary happenings in the world.

No Change

Before World War II. this market for needles, subject to no change, was the exclusive preserve of three industrial countries — Britain, Germany and Japan. That the United States was never concerned with manufacturing needles is another remarkable fact about the needle industry. A possible explanation of this is that world markets, considered from the angle of geography, can best be supplied by these three countries and that the United States considers it an uneconomic proposition to create a new industry to satisfy her own requirements.

Britain's elegant, fine, light needles — they even had gilded eyes — cost three times as much as those produced in Germany and more than 10 times as much as the Japanese products. But what did this matter with a yearly ration of five needles per head of population, if these instruments. so perfect from the technical and aesthetic point of view, were appreciated so greatly by women throughout the world.

The greater part of the German factories producing needles, situated in Aix-la-Chapelle and Iserlohn, were destroyed by air-raids, and 90 per cent of Japan's factories, situated in Hiroshima, suffered a similar fate. It is obvious, therefore, that Britain's needle industry, by installing vast new plants, fitting the newest machinery with the greatest productive capacity and by the introduction of revolutionary working methods is suited to fill the world-vacuum in needles, which is so clearly manifest.

60,000 An Hour

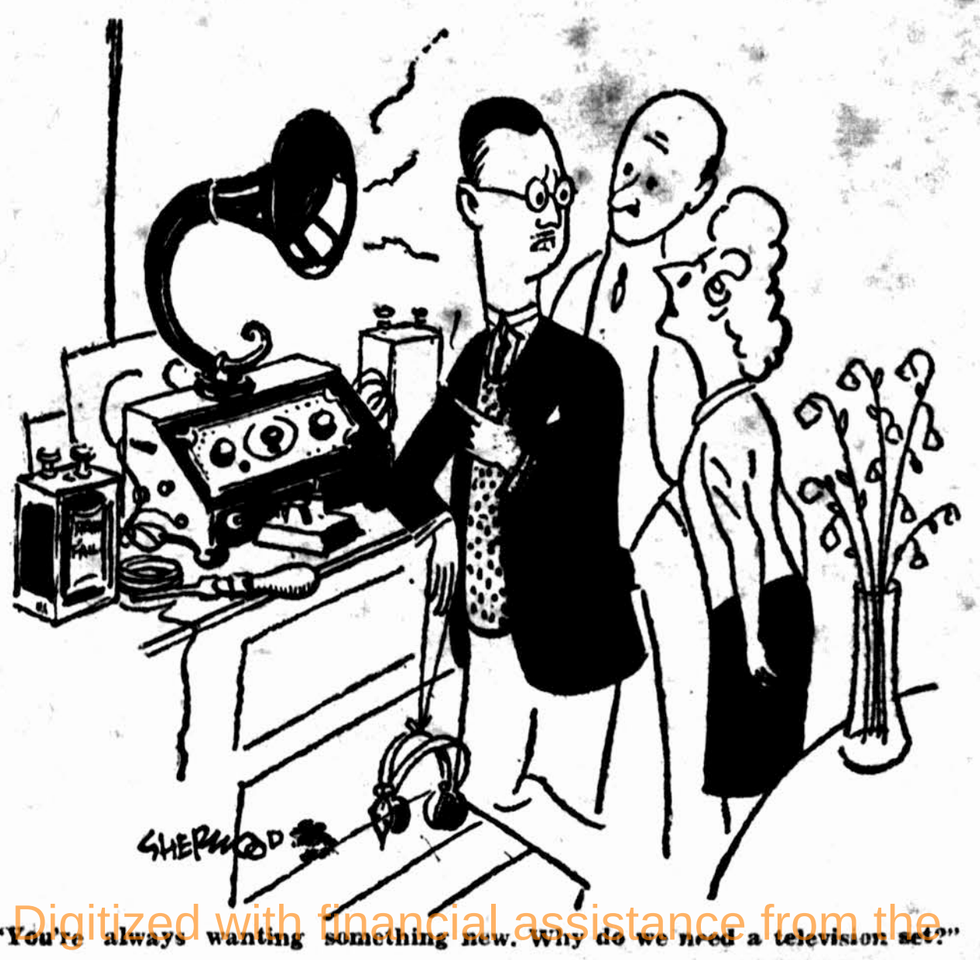
Anyone visiting Britain's needle-town of Redditch for the first time is forcibly struck by a contrast — the enormous size of the factory plant that produces such tiny things as needles! What an abundance of ideas, experiments, technical imagination and precision work is expended here in order to produce those extraordinary robot-like machines which cut, process, harden, provide needles with eyes, then, lay profide needles with eyes, then, lay them in a particular direction and finally run them in strict parallel sequence through the paper of the small envelopes in which they are sold. It is owing to these novel machines that Redditch's weekly output of needless has risen frim 9,000,000 to 30,000,000 without any increase in the labour-force.

What contrast compared with the old method whereby needles were still sharpened by hand. It is not so very long ago that a finger complaint was prevalent among those who sharpened the needles by hand, caused by steel particles working their way into the flesh and that magnets were installed in order to draw out these splinters before it was too late, and that the needle sharpeners, who took such a pride in their work, destroyed the magnets in order to prevent new, less-qualified workers from being engaged.

Nowadays, a single machine sharpens up to 60,000 needles an hour. In spite of this fact and the assembly lines and robot-machinery there are still, as in the 17th century, a number of jobs which are done by hand. The most up-to-date technicalities and well-tried traditions of manual work have struck common ground so that an old established reputation for quality shall not suffer at the hands of fantastic methods of mass-production.

It can be said that the reshaping of Britain's needle industry and its equipment with the most modern machinery, as well as the use of the most progressive working methods, rests on a firm foundation of facts. Statisticians declare that even if Germany and Japan were now to begin to operate their needle industries again, yearly requirements amounting to 3,000 needles would still remain unsatisfied. This deficiency may be explained by the fact that, during the war years it had never been possible to produce the allocation demanded so long by mankind.

Britain's needle industry is now in a position to fll this deficiency for not only can it maintain its leading position but, thanks to its revolutionary technical innovations, it can supply future markets at far lower prices than was hitherto possible.



"You're always wanting something new. Why do we need a television set?"

PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE USSR

(Continued from Page 2)

perty of the collective farm household, which is a family—an economic association whose members belong to the collective farm. According to article 7 of the Constitution of the USSR, in addition to its basic income from the public, collective farm enterprise, every household in a collective farm has for its personal use a small plot of land attached to the dwelling and, as its personal property, a subsidiary establishment on the plot, a dwelling house, livestock, poultry and minor agricultural implements in accordance with the statutes of the agricultural artel (collective farm. The main labour activities of a collective farm family consist in the work of its members on the collective farm for which they are renumerated in kind and money which is the main source of their livelihood. The personal economy of the collective farm household is of subsidiary nature and its organisation and work must be brought into harmony with the social interests of the collective farm.

The personal property of the collective farm household serves as a means of supplementing the supplies of the collective farm family. In view of this, the collective farm household is permitted to have as its personal property livestock, small farming implements for tilling its small plot of land, but they are not allowed to have draft cattle, and basic agricultural implements and means of production. These are socialized in the collective farm.

The personal property of the collective farm household is the joint property of its members. All members of a collective farm household, including the aged and minors, have equal rights in the property of the household.

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"Travellers", a panel in water colour

Noted Indian Artist Goes Abroad

Bendre To Exhibit In U.S.

By G. V. Chandwadkar

Mr. N. S. Bendre, the well-known Indian Artist and President of the Art Society of India for the current year, left the shores of India last Monday on an art tour. He intends to visi U.S.A., U.K. and France particularly, with a view to study the current art trends and movements of the artists in these countries.

Mr. Bendre was born in 1910 a Indore, in Central India. He was educated at the Holkar College and graduated from the Agra University While still at school, he started drawing pictures when he was only 1 years old. He studied at the Indore School of Art and took his Diploma in Painting of the Bombay Government in the year 1933.

Numerous Awards

Mr. Bendre has exhibited with distinction from his art-school days till to-day. He has bagged almost every year the silver medal awarded to the top-ranking student, and encouraged by these prizes, he started exhibiting regularly from 1933 in all possible prominent exhibitions of India's predominent Art-Centres.

He was awarded the most coveted Gold Medal of the Bombay Art Society for his brilliant set of Kashmir landscapes, and earlier was twice recipient of the prize of the Governor of Bombay. He was similarly awarded the equally coveted Gold Medal of the Calcutta Academy and there also he was a recipient of the Governor of Bengal's Gold Medal. Recently (in 1946) he was awarded the Art Society of India's Trophy plus a Cash-priz of Rs. 300. Amongst other awards he has bagged numerous silver and bronze medals and has quite a pile of certificates of commendations from art-societies, Institutions and Art-Clubs of repute from all over the country.

Three Years In Kashmir

Mr. Bendre has travelled very extensively, and his love of landscape and the lust for tropical colour saw him trample the ground of this country right from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and from Karachi to Calcutta. The enchantment of the Kashmir-valleys and of the colourful life of the people of that "Heaven-in-the-East" was so great that Mr. Bendre stayed there for a little over 3 years, from the year 1936 to the end of 1939.

He then visited almost all the beauty spots of India like Ooty, Nainital, Darjeeling, Udaipur, and Rajputana. The travel-wave over, he thought of settling down in Bombay and so started a studio in this city.

Here in this studio he has executed many commissions in portraits, landscapes and particularly murals in which, of late, he has specialized. He also conducted independently a school and has a few good disciples to his credit. With the advent of the world War II his normal life was disturbed and the itinerant-artist in him took him to Shantiniketan. Mr. Bendre spent five months at this great seat of learning, studying the technique of the Tibetan and Fresco-paintings, Egg-Tempera, and also handled with no mean success the engraving-crafts. The tribal-life of the Santhals, without which the Shantiniketan atmosphere is not complete, forms the subject of Mr. Bendre's few canvases. Incidentally, Mahatma Gandhi also was a visitor to Santiniketan during Mr. Bendre's stay, which offered him the opportunity of painting one of his important prayer meetings.

In his prospective sojourn in U.S.A. Mr. Bendre proposes to hold one-man-shows at the Govil Galleries of Chicago and the art galleries of Philadelphia, and then carry further the noble spirit and the rich traditions of India's Great Art to these distant lands and their many peoples.

By A Kashmir-Canal: A Lino-Cut

Mr. N. S. Bendre, well-known Indian Artist and President of the Art Society of India.

A RAJPUT WARRIOR

A Water Colour Study

"It's easy to stop smoking—I've done it hundreds of times"

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